FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 JULY 1983

Lebanon

IDF Redeployment — Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens told Jerusalem television that the IDF redeployment will take place over the "next few months" and that contacts are under way with the Lebanese Army and the Americans in this regard. Asked about comments by Lebanese officials that this move will lead to the partitioning of Lebanon, Arens said Lebanon is already partitioned and the redeployment is a step in the "opposite direction." If the Lebanese Army prevents the PLO from entering the areas vacated by the IDF and if security in northern Israel is not affected, Arens continued, Israel will be prepared to vacate other areas and withdraw south of the Al-'Awwali River. Arens denied Israel is discriminating against the Druze and said great efforts are being made to work out an agreement between the Druze and Phalangists.

According to IDF Radio, the redeployment will be carried out in several stages to be completed by the beginning of winter. The IDF will first withdraw to the Ad-Damur River and then to the Al-'Awwali,bypassing Al-Baruk mountain, which will remain under Israeli control.

In Washington Foreign Minister Elie Salim reaffirmed the Lebanese Government's opposition to any partial withdrawal, stating that any withdrawal must be within the context of a total withdrawal, Beirut radio reported.

Beirut Shelling, Explosion — The purpose of the 19 July shelling of Beirut apparently was to foil the government's efforts to ensure calm and stability and to frustrate efforts to consolidate security, an official Lebanese spokesman stated according to Beirut radio. Voice of Lebanon radio claimed that Syrian military officials decided at a 14 July meeting to expand shelling to East Beirut in order to pressure the government.

Meanwhile, a strong explosion rocked the Summerland Hotel in Beirut, according to Beirut radio. The exact number of dead and injured is not known and rescue operations continue.

Al-Wazzan Assassination Plot — Internal Security Forces uncovered a plot to assassinate Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Beirut radio announced. Five suspects have been detained.

Shelling in Galilee — For the first time since the invasion of Lebanon two shells fired from Lebanese territory landed in "western Galilee," Jerusalem radio announced.

Israel

More on Cancellation of U.S. Visit — Prime Minister Menahem Begin canceled his U.S. visit for both political and personal reasons, according to government sources cited by *Ha'aretz*. The political reasons were Begin's fear of U.S. pressure over Lebanon and the personal reasons were connected with his desire to avoid making public appearances because of his current "depressed state." however, Begin's media adviser Uri Porat claimed that the prime minister's "moral health" is particularly "outstanding" and that Begin is functioning "exceptionally well," according to remarks reported by ITIM. There are no special problems in bilateral relations that require Begin to travel to Washington, Porat said, and "nothing special" was expected of the visit.

Relations With Egypt — Israeli political sources regard with the "utmost gravity" Egyptian Minister of State Butrus Ghali's statement th Egypt will not return its ambassador to Tel Aviv until Israel fully withdraws from Lebanon, *Ha'aretz* reported. The Israeli ambassador to Cairo has returned to Jerusalem for consultations about this turn in Egypt's policy, the paper said. Ghali said in an interview with Israel's *Yedi'ot Aharonot* that Egypt has not changed its decision to send a new ambassador to Tel Aviv when Israel issues a timetable for withdrawal from Lebanon. Egypt's demand for a "new political atmosphere" in bilateral relations is nothing new, Ghali added.

Sharon's Future — Prime Minister Begin is "tired" of Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon and will not oppose him if he decides to resign from the Cabinet, *Ma'ariv* reported citing sources in the government.

New Settlements — Nahal is planning to establish nine military settlements in Judaea and Samaria during the next few months, according to a report by Nahal's magazine, *Bamahane Nahal*, cited by *The Jerusalem Post*.

Iraq

Iraq has already used French Exocet missiles against Iran and intends to use them again to strike at Iranian oil installations in the Gulf in retaliation for Iran's attacks on Iraqi oil installations and obstruction of Iraqi oil exports, Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz declared at a Baghdad press conference reported by Radio Monte Carlo. 'Aziz said the Gulf countries' assistance to Iraq is "big if we consider that Iraq is only defending itself, but is minimal if we consider that Iraq is defending itself and the Arab brothers." He said Iraq will foil Iran's "new war of attrition" against the Iraqi economy, adding that countries and companies "trust" the Iraqi economy despite some "slight misunderstandings."

An INA report on 'Aziz' press conference did not mention his remarks about Exocets but quoted him as saying that Iraq is ready to repulse, destroy, and take preemptive action against any Iranian attack.

Iran

Arms Purchase Denial — Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi categorically denied Western reports that Iran has purchased arms from the West through South Korea, according to IRNA.

Crossborder Operation — Islamic revolution guards and other government security forces crossed into Iraq from west Azarbayjan to eliminate "counterrevolutionary" bases, IRNA announced. Iraqi forces which rushed to rescue the insurgents were compelled to flee. Meanwhile, nine border battalions have been formed to combat counterrevolutionaries, smuggling, and theft in the eastern provinces, IRNA noted.

Pilgrimage Delegation Returns — A delegation discussed the problems and "obstacles" placed in the path of Iranian pilgrims to Mecca with Saudi officials during the past few days, Tehran radio reported. In a statement made on its return, the delegation described the Saudi "opposition" to the Iranian pilgrims as an expression of Saudi "hostility" toward Iran.

Jordan

Crown Prince Hasan ruled out a possible visit to Jerusalem by King Husayn in view of Israel's "intransigent" stand, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Aden for talks with PDRY leaders on Arab and Palestinian developments, Aden radio reported. Earlier, 'Arafat held two meetings in San'a' with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and also met with Palestinian pilots in the YAR city of Al-Hudaydah, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio noted.

Afghanistan

'Real Reason' for USSR Invasion — The "real reason" for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was to prevent a U.S. Invasion of Iran, Genrikh Trofimenko, chief of a department of the United States of America and Canada Institute, declared in an interview with the Stockholm paper *Dagens Nyheter*. The Soviet official admitted that the USSR was "not entirely sure" that the United States would invade Iran, but said the Soviet Union "could not take any risks." The Soviet Union is now "trying to withdraw" from Afghanistan, he added.

MIG-27 Downed — Afghan mujahidin downed a Soviet MIG-27 in Herat Province on 8 July, Tehran radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 141 *21 July 1983*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Concludes YAR Visit, Arrives in Aden ..... A 1
Meets YAR President Salih *[SPA]* ..... A 1
Addresses Palestinian Pilots *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
Arrival in Aden *[Aden]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Interviewed on Iraq's Husayn, Syria *[INA]* ..... A 2
PLO Aide on USSR Contacts, Rift With Syria *[Venice L'UNITA 17 Jul]* ..... A 2
PLO Official on Soviet, Cuban Mediation *[Amman AD-DUSTUR 20 Jul]* ..... A 3
Call Issued for 'Urgent' PNC Meeting *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
As-Sa'iqah Denies Role in Intra-Fatah Fighting *[Damascus]* ..... A 4
West Bank, Gaza Leaders Support 'Arafat *[Riyadh AR-RIYAD 18 Jul]* ..... A 4
Postponement of Begin's U.S. Visit Discussed *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Kuwaiti Interior Minister on GCC Security Agreement *[Muscat]* ..... C 1

BAHRAIN

Amir Delivers Speech at U.S. Reception ..... C 1

QATAR

Amir Leaves for Private Visit in Europe 21 July *[WAKH]* ..... C 1
AR-RAYAH on Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon *[WAKH]* ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Commentary on Bahraini Leader's Visit to U.S. ..... C 1
Commentary on Postponement of Begin's U.S. Trip ..... C 2
Deputy Prime Minister Arrives in Dhahran ..... C 2

PDRY

Briefs: Diplomatic Relations With Iceland ..... C 2
Delegation Returns From East Europe

EGYPT

Reportage on Current Session of People's Assembly ..... D 1
Islamic Law Bills Completed ..... D 1
Electoral System Discussed ..... D 1
Electoral Bill Approved ..... D 1
Mubarak Attends Military Ceremony 20 July ..... D 1
Kamal Hasan 'Ali Addresses NDP Committee ..... D 1
Prime Minister Meets With Financial Group ..... D 2
Abu Ghazalah Comments on Strengthening Military ..... D 2
Defense Minister Comments on Military Industries ..... D 3
EEC Support for Palestine Conference Urged ..... D 3

Mubarak Speech To Mark 23 July Revolution ..... D 3

IRAQ

Sudanese Envoy Delivers Message to Saddam ..... E 1
Departs Baghdad 20 July ..... E 1
Tariq 'Aziz Holds Press Conference 20 July ..... E 1
Radio Monte Carlo Report ..... E 1
Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,158 ..... E 2
Press Comment on Continuation of War, Syria *[ATH-THAWRAH, AL-JUMHURIYAH]* ..... E 2

LEBANON

Explosion Occurs in Beirut Hotel Garage 20 July ..... G 1
Beirut Reports ..... G 1
Rescue Operations Under Way ..... G 1
Further Report ..... G 1
RFL: Amal Movement Responsible ..... G 1
Urgent Contacts Over Syrian Shelling of Beirut ..... G 1
Phalangists Urge UN Complaint ..... G 1
KUNA Reports Phalangist Buildup in Beirut ..... G 1
Salim Opposed to Partial Israeli Withdrawal ..... G 2
Further on Plot To Assassinate Al-Wazzan ..... G 2
Amal Member Behind Attempt ..... G 2
Kidnapping Victims Exchanged by Socialists ..... G 3
Israeli, Syrian Exchanges in Al-Biqa' 20 July ..... G 3
Rockets Fired at National Movement Council ..... G 3
Political Committee Reviews Attacks on Army ..... G 3
No Retaliation for Jordan's Actions Against Citizens *[AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 18 Jul]* ..... G 3
Army Refers Newspaper AL-ANBA' to Military Court ..... G 3

SYRIA

Saudi, Algerian Delegations To Visit Damascus *[QNA]* ..... H 1
Ba'th Party Official Discusses Fatah Dispute ..... H 1
AL-BA'TH Comments on Al-Jumayyil U.S. Visit ..... H 1
Press on Israeli Redeployment, Al-Jumayyil *[AL-BA'TH, TISHRIN]* ..... H 2
Paris Embassy Issues Statement on Orly Attack *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 3
Damascus Reports on Tribal Arrests in Jordan ..... H 3

ISRAEL

Begin Responds to Peres Motion for Debate ..... I 1
Knesset Rejects Motion ..... I 1
More on Cabinet Approval of Redeployment ..... I 2
'Gradual' Redeployment to Al-'Awwali Detailed ..... I 2
Further on IDF Plans ..... I 2
Reaction to Redeployment, Begin Trip Postponement ..... I 3
Arens Discusses Withdrawal ..... I 3
Ben-Porat on Redeployment ..... I 4
Levi on Redeployment, Begin ..... I 4
Ben-Me'ir Assesses Situation ..... I 5
Peres on IDF, Begin ..... I 5
Adviser Discusses Begin Mood, Postponement ..... I 6
MK Ben-Elisar on Begin ..... I 7
Acting Egyptian Envoy Speaks on Relations ..... I 7
Begin Reportedly 'Tired' of Sharon *[MA'ARIV 20 Jul]* ..... I 8
Rioting in Ansar Camp Leaves One Dead ..... I 8
Nine New West Bank Settlements Planned *[THE JERUSALEM POST 20 Jul]* ..... I 8
Aluminum Exports to PRC Reported *[MA'ARIV 20 Jul]* ..... I 8

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Shagari Calls Lake Chad Basin Commission Meeting *[CONCORD]* ..... P 1
Arab Bank's Loans to African Countries Reported *[AFP]* ..... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Further on Tunisian Prime Minister's Visit ..... Q 1
Communique Signed ..... Q 1
Text of Communique ..... Q 1
Report on Mzali Speech ..... Q 4
Mzali Pleased With Visit ..... Q 5
JANA: U.S. Policy on Chad Directed Against Libya ..... Q 5

SUDAN

Numayri Message Delivered to Iraqi President ..... Q 5
Numayri Issues Decree on New Appointments ..... Q 6
Directives Issued on New Radio, TV Stations ..... Q 6

TUNISIA

Mzali Returns, Comments on Libyan Talks ..... Q 6
Interior Minister Comments on Bonn Talks *[L'ACTION 14 Jul]* ..... Q 6

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Moi Announces Dissolution of Parliament 22 Jul ..... R 1

SOMALIA

President Receives Djibouti Foreign Minister ..... R 1
Ambassador in Jidda on Ethiopian Offensive *[UKAZ 18 Jul]* ..... R 1
Opposition Forces Claim Capture of U.S. Equipment *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Further Coverage of Fighting in Northeast ..... S 1
Government Troops Attack Fada ..... S 1
Habre Returns to Front ..... S 1
GUNT Claims Habre Attacks on New Line Failed *[Bardai Radio]* ..... S 1
More on Foreign Involvement in Conflict ..... S 2
Mahamat on U.S. Aid ..... S 2
Minister Comments on Libya *[SUNA]* ..... S 2
Envoy on Mercenaries' Use ..... S 2
Bardai on French Activity ..... S 3
GUNT's Kamougue Interviewed on Reconciliation *[Cotonou]* ..... S 3

ZAIRE

Belgium's Tindemans Discusses Exiles, Chad ..... S 4

WEST AFRICA

NIGERIA

President Vetoes Amendment on Elections ..... T 1
NPP Reaction to Veto ..... T 1
Bendel Police Arrest 35 'Political Thugs' ..... T 1
Trade Agreement With GDR Signed in Lagos ..... T 1
GDR Assistance Requested ..... T 2

SENEGAL

Diouf Briefs Cabinet on Upcoming U.S. Visit ..... T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Tanzanian Defense Minister Continues Visit ..... U 1

LESOTHO

Police Reportedly Detain Opposition Party Leader *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Romanian President Concludes Official Visit ..... U 1
Machel Chairs Council of Ministers Meeting ..... U 1
Communique Issued ..... U 1

NAMIBIA

Party Leaders Comment on Planned State Council *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Soweto Leader's Son Flees to Botswana ..... U 2

ZAMBIA

Romanian President Arrives for 2-Day Visit ..... U 2
Official Talks Held ..... U 2
Communique Issued on Congolese President's Visit *[ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL 11 Jul]* ..... U 2

ZIMBABWE

ZAPU, RF MP's Join To Oppose Emergency Act *[THE HERALD 14 Jul]* ..... U 3

'Arafat Concludes YAR Visit, Arrives in Aden

Meets YAR President Salih

LD201339 Riyadh SPA in English 1227 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text]San'a', July 20(SPA)-- Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat conferred here today with North Yemen's President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. They reviewed the situation in the Arab world in general and the Palestinian developments in particular, in addition to political moves underway in the region. Meanwhile, President Salih reiterated his country's firm support for the Palestinian cause and the PLO, the leader of the Palestinian struggle.

'Arafat arrived here yesterday in the framework of a current Arab tour to rally support for the organisation.

Addresses Palestinian Pilots

JN201733 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar is expected today to open the fourth congress of the General Federation of Palestinian Teachers, which has a membership of 80,000. The congress will be attended by representatives from all the 14 branches of the federation. The agenda of the congress includes a discussion of the general secretariat's educational and financial reports, as well as the situation in the Palestinian revolution and the latest developments of the current situation in the Palestinian arena, in light of the Syrian interference in the internal Palestinian affairs. The congress is scheduled to appoint a new general secretariat which will run the federation during the next 4 years. The current general secretariat, which was elected in 1979, has completed its term.

In the meantime, before leaving for Aden, Brother Abu 'Ammar met with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih for the second time during his visit to San'a'. Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with Palestinian pilots in the YAR city of Al-Hudaydah. He was met on arrival at Al-Hudaydah Airport by high-ranking YAR military officials and the Palestinian pilots. After reviewing the honor guard near the plane, Abu 'Ammar met with the Palestinian eagles and spoke to them about the general developments of the current situation in the Palestinian arena. He affirmed: To those who want to deprive this revolution of its democratic line, we tell them — we tell the plot and the plotters that this revolution will remain gigantic. This revolution is greater than all the plots and the American masters of the plotters.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added that the Palestinian revolution is passing through a serious turning point and that the plots against it will not stop. He affirmed that what the agent village leagues in the occupied homeland have failed to achieve is now being attempted in Al-Biqa' [an allusion to attempts to replace PLO as representative of Palestinians].

In his speech to the Palestinian pilots, Brother Abu 'Ammar also affirmed: We are not against reform. We say let 1,000 flowers bloom in the garden of the revolution but within the framework of the revolution and its old traditions of democratic dialogue within its legitimate institutions.

Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke about martyr Halim, the former officer in charge of the Liberation Movements Bureau in the Fatah movement, who was assassinated by the hand of treachery and agentry. He said that there was not a single world liberation movement that did not send a cable of condolence on the death of this martyr. He said that cables of condolences came from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and other parts of the world. Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that the distribution of the Palestinian revolution forces in six Arab states was a major task; in fact a miracle. He said: We have been able to maintain these forces and distribute them in six states. We are proud of these forces which are spread over a large area; from Tebessa in Algeria, to San'a' and Aden. We have been able to maintain these forces and create with them something new.

Addressing the Palestinian pilots, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: As long as I am in my position, we will fight whoever tries to undermine Palestinian legitimacy and the independent Palestinian decisionmaking. Brother Abu 'Ammar explained that this is his responsibility before the Palestinian people. He said: I have nothing to give you but honor and dignity. This revolution has not yet given the land to the Palestinian people, but it has given them honor and dignity along the path of liberating the homeland.

Regarding the Syrian decision to expel him from Damascus, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The most splendid thing which happened to me was the demonstration in Al-Yarmuk camp in Damascus. The important thing about that demonstration was that Syrian citizens took part in it, because they felt that the expulsion of Abu 'Ammar was a stab in the back for every Syrian patriot.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also said in his speech to the Palestinian pilots: The position taken by our people in the occupied homeland was the answer to all the plotters. Our people in the occupied West Bank and Gaza came out to renew their allegiance to the PLO and to defend its independent national decisionmaking.

Arrival in Aden

GF201722 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Aden today on an official visit to our country during which he will hold talks with party and government leaders dealing with developments in the Arab region and the Palestinian arena.

In a statement to ANA upon his arrival he said: I am visiting thePDRY for two reasons: the first to hold talks with PDRY officials on the situation and current developments in the Arab region, particularly those dealing with the Palestinian and Arab arena, in addition to the international situation and developments in our Middle East. The second reason for which I have come is to join my Palestinian brother teachers in their conference that

will be held tomorrow morning. On this occasion we will have wide-ranging talks.

He was received at the airport by Brothers 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Abu Bakr Abu Adib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Salih Munasar Suhayli, member of the Political Bureau and chief of the state security department, and a number of other Central Committee members, ministers, representatives of liberation movements, and Arab and foreign diplomatic corps members in Aden.

'Arafat Interviewed on Iraq's Husayn, Syria

JN201105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that the talks he held recently with President Saddam Husayn were fruitful and constructive. 'Arafat added that President Saddam Husayn had reaffirmed to him Iraq's concern about PLO unity, denunciation of all attempts to split its ranks, and support for the Palestinian people's struggle against all conspiracies, onslaughts, and military operations directed at the PLO.

In an interview published today by *Alif Ba'* magazine, 'Arafat said that President Saddam Husayn confirmed the legitimacy of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and referred to the importance of common Arab efforts to face conspiracies and designs against the Palestinian revolution. 'Arafat strongly condemned the stands of the Syrian and Libyan regimes, their open support for the dissidents, and the occupation by their forces of the PLO's ammunition depots, pointing out that this ammunition had been offered for sale in Al-Hamidiyah market [in Damascus] as spoils of war, disregarding the fact that it was meant to protect Damascus. 'Arafat added that the Syrian and Libyan regimes are currently seeking to end the presence of the Palestinian forces in Al-Biqa' and preparing daily surprises to this effect.

As for the Soviet stand on the incidents and developments taking place in the Palestinian arena, Yasir 'Arafat said: Through their media and the four messages I have received, they have expressed... [sentence incomplete] President Andropov has asserted to me several times that the Soviets support the PLO leadership and are opposed to what is taking place. The Palestinian leader explained that the Soviets had sent messages to this effect to the president of the Syrian regime and exerted pressure on him. 'Arafat revealed that the Syrian regime's president had refused to receive the Saudi-Algerian mediation delegation that visited Damascus during the crisis.

PLO Aide on USSR Contacts, Rift With Syria

PM200954 Venice L'Unita in Italian 17 Jul 83 p 3

[Interview with Nimr Hammad, PLO representative in Italy, by Giorgio Migliardi in Rome — date not given]

[Excerpts] Rome — We had a frank conversation with Nimr Hammad, Palestinian representative in Italy, at the PLO office in Rome. He had just returned from Tunisia, where he took part in the Palestinian leaders' meetings following the recent internal disputes in Fatah and the break between the PLO and Syria. Hammad also closely followed the mission to Moscow by a Palestinian delegation led by PLO Foreign Minister Faruq Qaddumi.

"The Soviets told us," Nimr Hammad said, "that internal disagreements within the Palestinian organization are unacceptable and that these merely play into the hands of the Israeli aggressors and the Americans. They added that when political differences arise, they should be settled through dialogue. This is absolutely true, but the problem is different. It is not so much a problem of internal dissidence within Fatah — which exists, has always existed,and which can easily be overcome, but it is the problem of relations between the PLO and Syria. The Soviets were not prepared to accept that." Hammad suggested that this was the reason why 'Arafat virtually canceled his planned visit to Moscow. Does this mean, we asked him, that the Soviets have abandoned 'Arafat's PLO?

"The Soviet Union," Hammad replied, "confirmed its support for the Palestinian cause. I can tell you that an important Soviet leader told Qaddumi that the Soviet people know the Palestinian cause through 'Arafat's picture, with his traditional Palestinian headdress, the kafiyah. He also added that 'Arafat is possibly more famous in the USSR than any Kremlin leader, and that anybody who questions his leadership is merely helping the Palestinian people's enemies. But they did not mention Syria; they merely said that it is necessary to increase cooperation between the PLO and the progressive Arab countries."

Question: Let us discuss the dissidents. Who are they, how many are there, and what do they want?

Answer: For a mass movement such as Fatah, the important thing is to unify the entire Palestinian people to deal with the Israeli aggression. This can only be done by means of internal democracy, even with several internal currents. These have always existed, but this is the first time that a group has gone beyond the legitimate expression of differing stances and used weapons against the others. There are at present two kinds of dissidents. The first group (the one Abu Musa belongs to) is composed of former Palestinian officers of the Jordanian Army who joined us in 1970 (Black September). Ever since then there have been conflicts.

It is often difficult to reconcile the mentality of officers trained in military academies with the mentality of officers trained in guerrilla warfare — especially in the Third World, where officers easily acquire a putschist mentality. The there is another group (which includes Abu Salih, who was expelled from the PNC for his rejection of the Fes, Arab plan) that I could describe as "revolutionary dreamers." You can see this in the interview that he gave to the Paris-published Arabic paper *Al Mustaqbal*. Abu Salih says: "Let us change Fatah — turn it into an ideologically clear combative vanguard, and so change all the balances of forces in the Arab countries and throughout the world."

Basically, imperialism is supposedly even less than a paper tiger. It is enough to want to kill it. But this is not so much the problem. At most there are 150-160 dissidents. They have attacked our bases in the Al-Biqa' valley and violently occupied our offices in Damascus. Could they have done so without Syrian intervention? They are demanding a more collegial leadership, an improvement of the organization. We too want this. And I certainly do not want to say that there have been no mistakes, but they cannot be corrected by force of arms.

Question: The current mediations — by Saudi Arabia and Algeria, by India and Cuba — have so far failed to resolve the conflict between Syria and the PLO. What do you intend to do now?

Answer: The PLO leadership is planning to issue a political response to the conspiracy against it. We are discussing this at the moment. There is talk of convening another PNC session following the one in Algiers in February. There is also talk of the possible establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile. Perhaps it is no longer enough for the PLO to be the Palestinians' legitimate representative. The Palestinians must identify with a national reality.

PLO Official on Soviet, Cuban Mediation

JN201616 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 20 Jul 83 p 20

[Text] Amman — Najib al-Ahmad, director of the PLO Executive Committee chairman's office in Amman, has stressed that PLO reports confirm that the USSR's serious stand supports the Palestinian legitimacy, which is represented by the PLO and its Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

Al-Ahmad said that the Soviet leaders stressed that to the Palestinian delegation, led by Faruq Qaddumi (alias Abu al-Lutf), head of the PLO's Political Department, which visited the USSR recently, and through four messages that 'Arafat has received from the Soviet leaders since the Palestinian-Syrian difference began. Al-Ahmad pointed out that a ranking Soviet delegation is expected to visit Damascus within the next few day to hold talks with the Syrian leadership on the means to patch up the Syrian-Palestinian differences. He added that Cuban leader Fidel Castro himself is expected to move to put an end to the differences between the PLO and Syria.

Call Issued for 'Urgent' PNC Meeting

JN202023 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Brothers: The Syrian-Libyan interference in the Palestinian revolution's internal affairs has become clear. This interference is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian legitimacy and the important achievements it has made throughout the contemporary Palestinian struggle, foremost of which is the independent Palestinian decisionmaking. Since this interference has become clear, brother PNC members everywhere in the Arab states have begun to meet at the PLO's offices to discuss what the Palestinian revolution is being exposed to.

Through their messages to Brother leader Abu 'Ammar and PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, they have unanimously decided to call for an urgent PNC session to discuss the means to confront the conspiratorial scheme. In their call to hold an emergency PNC session, there are some points of great importance. Shedding light on these points will explain an important side of the Palestinian political thought, which the PNC represents in its legitimate framework. This also explains the vividness of the political thought of the Palestinian legitimacy and its capacity to comprehend the tactics of the hostile forces, and to reply to them at the proper time with counter tactics. This point is one of the revolution's great achievements based on the independent Palestinian decisionmaking, which the enemies want to destroy.

The points which are of great importance can be summarized in the following: Since the Palestinian legitimacy and the democratic dialogue are threatened with liquidation, the best reply to this danger is to resort to legitimacy and democratic dialogue to solve any problem regardless of its kind or size in the Palestinian arena. And since the PNC is the Palestinian people's highest legislative and representative authority, it is the only institution which is qualified to settle the differences in the Palestinian arena through its deep-rooted method, namely democratic dialogue. This adherence to the legitimacy and democratic dialogue not only explain the Palestinian people's concern about this legitimacy and its achievements, but also points out that the Palestinian people's representatives are aware of the nature of the liquidatory design and its tactics which have become clear. This is considered a slap in the face of those who carry out the liquidatory scheme, which is aimed at the Palestinian legitimacy and its great achievements.

Another point lies in the PNC members' insistence on holding an emergency PNC session. This insistence seeks to prevent those who want to deal a blow to the Palestinian legitimacy from achieving their objectives. They want to create a replacement for the PLO, a replacement whose decisions will be made by some Arab regimes, notably the Syrian and Libyan regimes. Such a repalcement needs no comment. Thus, this insistence seeks to prevent conspirators from harming the Palestinian legitimacy and to confirm that this legitimacy springs from the PNC, which has so far convened 16 sessions and achieved much for the Palestinian people and their armed revolution.

Finally we say that this commitment to the Palestinian legitimacy, given that it is the only institution which is qualified to settle any internal differences through democratic dialogue, is a guarantee to our people to overcome all forms of liquidatory conspiracies. These conspiracies will be defeated by our people's great insistence on safeguarding the revolution, its legitimacy, and independent decisionmaking.

As-Sa'iqah Denies Role in Intra-Fatah Fighting

JN210730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus — Colonel Salah ad-Din Ma'ani, commander of the Palestinian As-Sa'iqah Forces, has categorically denied his forces' participation in the internecine fighting between the two Fatah factions. He added that Yasir 'Arafat's accusation that the As-Sa'iqah fores are taking part in the fratricide by presenting a counterfeit document is an abortive attempt to accuse Syria of intervention after the failure of the rightist Fatah leadership to supply evidence proving this alleged intervention.

The commander of the Palestinian As-Sa'iqah forces stressed that the document which 'Arafat talked about to Radio Monte Carlo on the 11th of this month and which some Arab newspapers and magazines published as evidence of Syrian intervention was only a 100 percent counterfeit document which did not carry a stamp, a signature, a number, or a date. Col Salah ad-Din Ma'ani stressed the Palestinian As-Sa'iqah organization's eagerness to maintain the PLO's unity and struggle for its protection and continuation as the Palestinian Arab people's sole legitimate representative that is leading these people's armed struggle in cohesion with the nationalist Arab regimes which reject the U.S. policy.

West Bank, Gaza Leaders Support 'Arafat

PM201458 Riyadh Ar-Riyad in Arabic 18 Jul 83 p 18

[Ahmad Husayn Ilhami report from New York: "Occupied Territory Leaders Appeal to Palestinian Fighters via *Ar-Riyad* To Resort to Reason"]

[Text] Four occupied territory leaders have appealed to the Palestinian struggle leaders to resolve their differences of view through dialogue and peaceful means. The Palestinian leaders have condemned the resort to arms by one Palestinian against another.

In exclusive statements to *Ar-Riyad* regarding what is happening in the Palestinian arena, the following have expressed their views: His eminence Shaykh Sa'd Ad-Din al-'Alami head of Jerusalem Shari'ah courts of justice; Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj; Al-Haj Rashad ash-Shawwa, Gaza mayor, whom the Zionist authorities expelled; and Mustafa an-Natshah, acting mayor of Hebron, who was recently dismissed from office by the occupation authorities.

Speaking about the inter-Palestinian conflict, Shaykh al-'Alami said: What is happening among the Palestinians is something very painful. Neither the religion nor the nation allow them to fight one another. From a religious standpoint, they are brothers and so they should not fight and, from a national standpoint, they are all comrades-in-arms in the fight to save the country. Anybody lost as a result of this internecine fighting is a loss for them and for us. What is happening is a cause of sorrow to everybody, for at present we are looking for means to free ourselves from the oppression of occupation. The conflict over leadership is unimportant to us, but every individual in the occupied territory says that 'Arafat is the spokesman on behalf of the Palestinians.

If the current mediation efforts fail I believe that the PNC should be convened in order to find a way out of this sedition and to have its say in the matter. This is because what is happening now is is a source of sorrow for every Muslim and every Arab because no religion, no homeland, and no reason endorses it. It is inconceivable that a Muslim should carry arms against his Muslim brother, and therefore we condemn in the strongest possible terms what the group dissenting from the revolution has done, particularly those who have carried arms and who kill PLO members. By such actions they are only benefiting the enemy. The Palestinian problem shall continue its march, however much it is harmed by those who oppose and dissent from it.

Bethlehem Mayor Frayj said: The Palestinian problem cannot tolerate any internal conflict. From the occupied town of Bethlehem I appeal to all the brother Palestinian officials to deal with matters through constructive discussion and exchange of views, and to refrain from resorting to arms among the Palestinian brothers, because this will weaken our people's will in the occupied territory and increase their sufferings because the weakness of the brothers abroad will have a detrimental effect on the morale of the people inside the country. Moreover, this dispute only serves Israel and its objectives.

I appeal to all the Arab leaders to quickly take action to clear the atmosphere and deal with the question of the dispute through discussion and through preserving the Palestinian leadership that enjoys Arab and international legality. They should avoid involving the Palestinian officials in the disputes among the Arab countries. We in the occupied territories support brother Yasir Arafat as PLO leader and favor the convening of the PNC if a solution through the present channels becomes impossible, because the solution lies in constructive dialogue, whether through convening the PNC or by other means.

Commenting on what is happening in the Palestinian arena, Al-Haj Rashad ash-Shawwa, the dismissed mayor of the Gaza sector, said: What is happening is regrettable, but the previous method of taking decisions by consensus has led to what is happening now. When we look at any world institution or country we see that decisions are taken not by consensus but rather by majority, in which case the minority has to abide by the line decided by the majority. Now we can see that a minority has emerged that wants to impose its views on the majority of the Palestinian people. Unfortunately this minority has exploited the arms it has in its hands. But the Palestinian people and Palestinian public opinion support with an overwhelming majority Yasir 'Arafat's leadership and consider him the symbol of Palestinian resistance and of the demand for Palestinian rights.

I believe that it is in the interest of the Palestinian cause that Yasir 'Arafat's leadership continue. As for the demand by the dissidents for a collective leadership, this already exists. The PLO Central Committee is the collective leadership. Once this committee decides something it entrusts the committee chairman with carrying out the orders. This was evident in the negotiations the PLO conducted with Jordan, which were carried out on the orders of the Executive Committee. When the negotiations stopped, they were stopped on the orders of the Executive Committee. Therefore, collective leadership did exist, and there is nothing more that can be asked for.

We in the occupied territory believe that our brothers abroad should resort to reason, and if they do not do so the situation might lead the citizens in the occupied territory to take things into their own hands, because their brothers abroad have been unable to agree among themselves. This division weakens the Palestinian and Arab situation and strengthens the adversaries of the Palestinian cause and of the Arabs. I believe that the PNC should hold an emergency meeting and, as I said, decisions should be taken by majority and the minority should comply.

Mustafa an-Natshah, the acting mayor of Hebron who was recently dismissed by the Zionist occupation authorities, said, commenting on the current sedition in the Palestinian resistance: In fact we were very pained by what is happening among the brothers. We did not imagine that the day would come when a Palestinian struggler took up arms against his brother regardless of the circumstances. Any demands should be discussed democratically among the brothers and through the legitimate channels. Most unfortunately, this dispute is being exploited by some Arab states in order to strike at the Palestinian resistance. We hope that things will revert to normal and that the dispute will be resolved. With regard to public feeling in the occupied territory, there is a general consensus in support of Yasir 'Arafat and legitimacy. If resolving the dispute through dialogue and constructive dialogue is not possible, then we believe that there is a need to convene the PNC, otherwise all that has been built over the past 20 years will collapse.

Postponement of Begin's U.S. Visit Discussed

JN202100 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Radio correspondent dispatch]

[Excerpts] The terrorist Begin's scheduled visit to Washington was postponed yesterday. The objective of the postponement is to carry out the plan which seeks to entrench the fait accompli over the Lebanese territories. We mean the actual partitioning plan. The postponement of the visit also shows that Begin prefers not to put himself and the U.S. Administration in a critical situation at a time when he believes that the partitioning plan is more likely to succeed and to be implemented. He also believes that this moment is the proper one to determine the final form of this plan. Nothing will stand in Begin's way.

Washington eventually will not object to the fragmentation of Lebanon or even to Lebanon going to hell, but the Reagan administration has made sure to announce its concern about the unity and sovereignty of this country. Perhaps, Washington prefers that the Lebanese problem be solved in a final form which would safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, regardless of whether this is a formal solution. Perhaps, the U.S. Administration is actually seeking a settlement of the foreign forces' withdrawal from the Lebanese territories. The Reagan administration might be seeking a way out of the Lebanese situation which it can depict as a political victory for its foreign policy.

In the framework of U.S. desires in this regard, it would have been better if the Reagan-Begin meeting had reached a form which would explain the intensive U.S. efforts to achieve a solution commensurate with Washington's announcements and desires. The recent developments in the U.S. efforts and the recent reactions to these efforts have convinced Israel and the United States that the U.S. concept of the solution is not easy to implement. Consequently, the Israeli side realized that it had to postpone the visit. The U.S. side also believed that it had to announce that this postponement would not affect its efforts to achieve solutions in Lebanon or the Middle East.

Those who follow the political movements in Lebanon and the Middle East know that this period of postponement will witness changes and developments. They also know that the solutions that were being discussed prior to the decision on postponement will not be the same solutions being discussed after the postponement.

In light of this, we have become accustomed to Israel's imposing faits accomplis, and later entrenching these faits accomplis. We also recall that Washington has usually opposed Israeli policy in the beginning, and later becomes one of its great defenders. The problem is that the Arab capitals have become accustomed to accepting the Israeli faits accomplis and linking their policies to them after they express their deep sorrow about them. The Arab capitals have accustomed us to expecting them to always be ready to sell their territories and the territories of others for the sake of gaining some morsels. At any rate, these morsels will be obtained when a new fait accompli and a partitioning plan take place. And now, unfortunately, we ask: O Damascus, what is going on?

GULF AFFAIRS

Kuwaiti Interior Minister on GCC Security Agreement

GF202000 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad as-Sabah has said that his country has finished preparations of the final draft regarding the unified security agreement among GCC countries.

In an interview published in Kuwait today, he said that the agreement will be presented in final form to the GCC interior ministers during their conference which will be held in Doha in October.

BAHRAIN

Amir Delivers Speech at U.S. Reception

GF201602 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text of speech delivered by Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah at a luncheon hosted by Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington 20 July]

[Text] Mr Shultz, honorable guests, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to thank Mr Shultz, the secretary of state, for this generous invitation, and I am pleased to be with you and with these elite guests today whose presence and conversation has pleased me. Personal contacts are means to get to know and understand each other in a better way. Thus we were pleased to meet Mr Shultz during his short visit to Bahrain last year. I hope he continues in his high position and visits Bahrain once again in order to follow up the exchange of views between us.

I appreciate the kindness, understanding, and friendship which I found from all those whom I met with today. This reflects the strong tradition of friendship and cooperation of long years between our countries and we would like to develop those bonds which serve the joint interests of our peoples and countries. My country has quickly developed during recent years and has become an important center of financial, economic and trade activities in the Gulf. I welcome those who would like to visit Bahrain in order to see the progress achieved in our country and the welcome which its visitors receive.

Concerning the sitaution in the Middle East, we appreciate your personal efforts on behalf of the U.S. President's administration to achieve peace in this vital region of the world and I would like to mention that if this issue is not solved by taking into consideration the historical facts and application of the principles of justice and rights for all the peoples of the region, including the right of the Palestinian people to have a homeland on their soil, the region will remain unstable and will be subject to more interference by big countries and this is not in the interest of the United States or the region's peoples. Finally, I would like to thank Mr Shultz for giving me this chance to talk to you. I wish you a happy and pleasant day, and thank you.

QATAR

Amir Leaves for Private Visit in Europe 21 July

GF210626 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Doha, 21 Jul (WAKH) — Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani left Doha for Europe this morning at the start of a private visit. He was seen off at the airport by Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, deputy amir, heir apparent, and defense minister; shaykhs, ministers, and senior officials in the State of Qatar.

AR-RAYAH on Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon

GF210756 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 8 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Manama, 21 Jul (WAKH) — In Qatar, the daily newspaper *Ar-Rayah* warned against the decision made by the Zionist enemy's government to redistribute its forces in Lebanon. The paper stressed that this is aimed at imposing a fait accompli irrespective of the developments that havetaken place since the invasion.

The paper said: This decision is in anticipation of the U.S.-Lebanese negotiations that the Lebanese president began in Washington yesterday. It is a true abortion of any expected effort toward resolving the crisis in Lebanon and in the entire region and will explode the internal situation of this Arab country.

The paper stressed that this decision is also aimed at imposing a fait accompli, not only on Lebanon, but also on Syria and the PLO on the exploding confrontation lines and behind them.

The paper also said: If we are to expect anything from this decision, whose goals and time were preplanned, we can expect the Lebanese arena to rage with violence and clashes in view of the Israeli status quo and its action to isolate the southern part of Lebanon in preparation for annexing it, not to mention that Israel seeks to warm the front between it and Syria and the resistance.

SAUDI ARABIA

Commentary on Bahraini Leader's Visit to U.S.

GF201610 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Analysis by 'Abdallah Sulayman Al-Khudayyir]

[Text] Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah is currently on an official visit to the United States. His visit began yesterday at the invitation of U.S. President Reagan, who held talks with him yesterday which presumably dealt with the Iraqi-Iranian war, the situation in the Middle East, and economic relations between Bahrain and the United States.

A U.S. State Department official described Shaykh 'Isa's visit as a symbol of the longstanding friendship and economic cooperation between the two countries. In an official dinner hosted by President Reagan at the White House in honor of the Bahraini amir, Shaykh 'Isa called on his host President Reagan to make further efforts to help the Middle East countries to achieve a just and stable peace in the region, which has witnessed five wars during the past 35 years. He affirmed that stability in the region will be achieved only through the realization of basic principles, which stipulate the importance of giving the Palestinian people their entire legal rights.

The U.S President expressed the interest of the United States in achieving peace in the Arab region and its desire to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, which causes many losses to both fighting countries.

Shaykh 'Isa pointed out the positive aspects that the GCC represents and affirmed that good results emerging from it will be advantageous to world security and peace. He stated that the GCC countries are currently passing through a phase in which economic and industrial development is increasing. This affirms the importance of the continuation of their cooperation with the United States, particularly in the field of science and technology to realize their aspirations and achieve the best.

President Reagan affirmed that his country is ready for consultations regarding what it can presently contribute to economic and scientific progress.

It seems that Shaykh 'Isa is pleased with the results of this visit, which is the first one he has made to Washington. He described his talks with U.S. officials as beneficial and positive. He will leave Washington this Friday after meeting with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who is currently visiting the U.S. capital.

Commentary on Postponement of Begin's U.S. Trip
LD202356 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Jul 83

["News and Comment" by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] The enemy prime minister, Menahem Begin, has postponed a visit which he was supposed to pay to the United States, for reasons said to be personal.

Originally, the enemy prime minister was to meet the U.S. President in Washington on 27 July. But the sudden postponement of this meeting must raise questions about the reasons behind this.

These reasons might reflect the emergence of a U.S. as this postponement comes immediately in the wake of the meeting between the Lebanese president, Amin al-Jumayyil, and the U.S. President, so as to give the impression that the United States wants to give the Lebanese voice a chance to be heard without being mixed with the Israeli voice which has so far been heard enough.

Moreover, there is a feeling of optimism that the meeting between the Lebanese and U.S. presidents might result in breaking the stagnation which has befallen the process of Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. The stagnation has brought about changes that constitute a danger to security in Lebanon.The enemy hopes to escalate tension in the Lebanese arena with the aim of convincing the outside parties which are trying to see Lebanon reestablish its security and stability that the situation in Lebanon is hopeless and that this situation cannot be controlled except by the presence of the Israeli occupation in Lebanon.

Hence the Israeli decision to redeploy its forces in Lebanon in order to achieve two main aims. The first aim is to get the Israeli forces out of the trap in which they have been caught amidst the dense population of Lebanese Muslims in the areas around Beirut and on Mount Lebanon. This has cost and continues tocost the invaders losses in lives and material.

The second aim is to cement the Israeli presence in southern Lebanon, and to use the situation resulting from the deployment of the Israeli forces in the south as a lever against Lebanon.

In light of all these considerations, the postponement of the enemy prime minister's visit to the United States comes as an indication that a new situation is emerging aimed at moving the Lebanese crisis toward a solution which ensures the Lebanese the ability to exercise total control over its territories, removed from Israeli interference which is now the more significant obstacle to Lebanon achieving its security and safety.

Deputy Prime Minister Arrives in Dhahran
GF201944 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, arrived in Dhahran tonight. He will meet with a number of officers and Armed Forces members in the eastern region. He was received at the airport by Prince 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn Jiluwi, amir of the eastern region; Major General Sulayman al-Shibayli, commander of the eastern region; and Brigadier General'Ali al-Ghandi, commander of the King 'Abd al-'Aziz air base; and a number of civil and military officials.

PDRY

Briefs

Diplomatic Relations With Iceland — The PDRY and Iceland Governments have decided to establish diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level beginning today. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Jul 83 GF]

Delegation Returns From East Europe — Brother Mutahar Sa'd, deputy interior minister, returned to Aden today leading an Interior Ministry delegation which visited the GDR and Hungary. In a statement to ANA he said that the talks during the two visits were fruitful and positive. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Jul 83 GF]

Reportage on Current Session of People's Assembly

Islamic Law Bills Completed

NC201329 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpt] People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib today announced that all the bills related to the implementation of the Islamic law are now in their final form and will be submitted to the People's Assembly in the final report which will be presented to the assembly at the end of its current session.

Electoral System Discussed

NC201638 Cairo MENA in English 1610 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, July 20 (MENA) — Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, replying to opposition deputies' attacks on the draft law on the electoral system, said today that any political party failing to obtain less than eight per cent of the national vote would not deserve to represent the people in parliament.

Addressing the People's Assembly, Dr. Muhyi ad-Din said that although the draft law would not enable independent candidates to run for election, the independents can join the existing political parties, as these have multiple political trends inside their structure.

He called on all the existing political parties to take part in the general elections.

He gave assurances that the principle that fifty percent of the assembly seats should be reserved for workers and farmers would respected.

Earlier independent Deputy Mumtaz Nassar said the draft law was unconstitutional and called for its cancellation.

Deputy Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the opposition Labour Party, called for cancellation of all restrictions on the formation of new political parties.

Shukri also called for enabling independent politicians to run for election.

He added that the eight percent requisite should be applied on the election returns in the constituencies and not in the total national count.

Electoral Bill Approved

NC202146 Cairo MENA in English 2115 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, July 20 (MENA) — The People's Assembly approved on a majority vote tonight a bill on amending finally some provisions of Law No.38 for 1972 concerning the People's Assembly.

Five members of the (opposition) Socialist Labour Party (SLP) abstained and four independent members opposed the bill.

The bill provides for the following:

-Each member shall represent some 100 thousand citizens.

-The assembly shall have 448 members to whom may be added those appointed by republican decree.

-The country shall be divided up into 48 constituencies.

-The party whose lists do not yet [have] 8 percent at least of total valid votes cast in all constituencies shall not be represented.

-There shall be feminist representation in each constitency and there shall be 31 seats devoted for women in the parliament.

Extensive discussions were made on Article 17 of the bill which deals with the percentage set for representation of parties at the assembly.

Mubarak Attends Military Ceremony 20 July

NC201315 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning attended the ceremony held at the military college for graduating a new batch of students from the war, naval, air, air defense, and technical military colleges. The ceremony was also attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, the directors of the military colleges, and senior commanders of the Armed Forces.

The ceremony began with a chanting from the Koran. Military college director Major General Nabil Shukri Mustafa Shukri then delivered a speech on behalf of the military colleges. He praised the glorious 23 July revolution and the effect it had on the development of the military colleges. He called on the graduates to benefit from education, to be loyal to the homeland, and to make sacrifices for the sake of honor and redemption. He said: We will always remain soldiers for the most honorable mission. The graduates then repeated the motto of the military colleges. A military parade was then staged in which the graduates and token groups of students from the five military colleges participated, preceded by a military band.

It was then announced that the president approved the granting of a 1 month's salary to the graduates of the military colleges, in appreciation by his excellency of the burdens they encounter at the start of their service in the Armed Forces and their need for military clothes and special kits which they have to acquire at their own expense.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali Addresses NDP Committee

NC201648 Cairo MENA in English 1600 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, July 20 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed today that Egypt's commitment to peace is a strategic part of its foreign policy.

Peace, he said, brings about the best circumstances for Egypt and its sisterly Arab countries for a strong internal development process designed to serve the interests of their peoples.

In a speech he made today before members of the political committee of the NDP youth conference, 'Ali said that Egypt seeks peace based on justice and designed to help restore the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, and also liberate the occupied Arab lands, 'Ali said.

Egypt supports all serious initiatives that aim at accelerating a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Egypt's commitment towards the Palestinian cause is steady and deeply rooted, 'Ali said. Egypt's commitment towards the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and attaining their just, legitimate, and national aspirations will remain a strategic point of Egypt's policy in the Arab region.

Egypt sacrificed thousands of martyrs for the sake of Palestine, 'Ali said, stressing that Egypt has always supported independent and courageous Palestinian decision-making.

The rift inside the PLO has its dangerous repercussions on the Palestinian people 'Ali affirmed, adding the Palestine cause should remain free from manoeuvres and personal interests.

Though the Lebanese-Israeli accord was signed two months ago, deplorably it has not yet been put into force, 'Ali said. This, he added, delays the control of the legitimate authority in Lebanon over its territory.

Iraqi Deputy Premier Tariq Aziz's visit here and the statements made two days ago by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn are important development in relations between the two countries, 'Ali said.

He pointed to the Egyptian-Jordanian high ranking contacts which constantly take place between the two sister countries.

Egypt is confident that its relations with sister Arab states will be improved and that the experience has shown that its relations with Israel are not an alternative for Egyptian-Arab relations, 'Ali said.

He reiterated his confidence that though the Arab League Secretariat has been shifted to Tunis due to special circumstances, it will return back to its permanent headquarters.

Egypt, he said, works seriously to bring about a just and durable peace in the Arab region and to direct the potentials of this region to the interest and development of its peoples.

Egypt's military strength is not limited to defending just Egypt, but it secures as well the sister Arab countries as Egypt represents the heart and plays the pioneering role of the Arab nation, 'Ali said.

Meanwhile the foreign minister started a dialogue later with the NDP youth on different foreign issues, particularly Egypt's relations with the Islamic, non-aligned and African countries.

On the other hand, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali expounded in his speech before the NDP youth the Egyptian policy in Africa.

Ghali underlined that Egypt needs to combat colonialism, supports the liberation movements and the non-aligned policy, favours noninterference in the internal affairs of the African countries, and stresses the importance of settling all disputes through peaceful means.

Egypt is keen on providing technical aid to the African countries and has helped a great deal in setting up the African Fund for Technical Cooperation.

Dr Ghali said that 50,000 Egyptian experts will be delegated to some African countries to meet their needs of technicians.

Prime Minister Meets With Financial Group

NC191730 Cairo MENA in English 1538 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, July 19 (MENA) — Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din conferred today with a delegation of the international financing organization, currently visiting here, on means of boosting cooperation with Egypt in the financial and investment fields.

They also reviewed some projects which the organization would help finance in Egypt, including a project on reinforced iron in Dekheila, near Alexandria. The agreement on its financing was signed yesterday.

Minister of Investment and International Cooperation Dr. Wajih Shindi took part in the meeting.

Premier Muhyi ad-Din also conferred with the visiting permanent delegate of Argentina to the United Nations on cooperation fields between the two countries.

Abu Ghazalah Comments on Strengthening Military

NC191840 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The meetings of the first general National Democratic Party [NDP] began this evening at Cairo University to discuss the various pan-Arab and national issues as well as the role of youth in bolstering development in its various domains. The meetings of the committees are being attended by the deputy prime ministers, the ministers, and the members of the NDP General Secretariat.

Addressing the meeting of the Defense and National Security Committee, Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense, announced that the Egyptian Armed Forces seek to be fully prepared to prevent any aggression against Egypt, to deter such an aggression in the event that it occurs, and to protect the safety of the homeland's territory.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: Egypt is now pursuing the course of building Armed Forces capable of deterrence and of participating in the achievement of economic security and in easing the masses' sufferings through national service.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah announced that the Armed Forces are now developing the war industries to create a military industrial foundation that would ensure for the armed forces their needs so that these forces will not be affected by any kind of embargo — now or in the future.

Defense Minister Comments on Military Industries

NC200717 Cairo MENA in English 2205 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, July 19 (MENA) — The Egyptian Armed Forces are seeking full preparedness to prevent and repulse any aggression on Egypt, protect the homeland's territorial integrity, achieve Egypt's security and safeguard the Arab region, Field-Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy premier, defence and military production minister, told the members of the Committee on Political Affairs and National Security of the 1st youth conference of the (ruling) National Democratic Party (NDP) at his meeting with them here tonight.

To achieve this objective, he said, the Armed Forces proceed in two directions, namely building Armed Forces having a deterrent forces and Armed Forces' contribution to alleviating the suffering of the masses through their national service body without prejudice to their main task in defending the fatherland.

The deputy premier and defence minister said the Armed Forces are keen on developing the military industries to create a strong Egyptian military industries base that would secure the Armed Forces' needs.

The field-marshal then gave the following details about the Egyptian military industries:

— The Armed Forces produced, for the first time, distance measuring optical instruments depending on laser beams, which are the latest world technological innovation in this field.

It is hoped that surplus production of these instruments will be exported in the near future.

- In the air defence domain, the 33-mm double-barrel antiaircraft gun has been produced and put to actual test in the recently-held manoeuvres, proving efficiency for use in all battle circumstances.

- In the field of air defense missiles, the first Egyptian [missile] has been tested, and it is expected that it will go in service this year.

- In the field of artillery the heavy 133-mm gun has been produced along with the 115-mm tank guns.

- In the field of armoured vehicles, an armoured vehicle has been made and equipped with the most-up-to-date gear for such type of vehicles, with a price lower by 40 percent compared with similar world production.

- Egypt is also a co-producer of the Alphajet aircraft, and it has been agreed with France on the Mirage-2000 manufacture.

- The Armed Forces hope to produce the first 100 per cent Egyptian-made tank in 1985.

EEC Support for Palestine Conference Urged

NC101630 Cairo MENA in English 1320 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, July 20 — (MENA) — Assistant Foreign Minister 'Umran ash-Shafi'i expounded today Egypt's viewpoint towards issues due to be discussed by the international conference on Palestine, to embassadors of the EEC in Cairo. The conference is scheduled to open in Geneva in August.

Ash-Shafi'i asked that the EEC be represented at the highest possible level in the conference.

On the other hand, Ash-Shafi'i conferred for the same purpose with ambassadors of other foreign countries in Cairo. The meetings took place at the request of Ash-Shafi'i.

Mubarak Speech To Mark 23 July Revolution

NC191116 Cairo MENA in English 0750 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, July 19 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak will address a speech to the people on Thursday on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the July 23rd revolution.

In his speech, which will be broadcast live, the president will deal with the political, social and economic conditions in Egypt before and after the revolution.

He will also speak about the achievements made by the July revolution at the political, economic and social levels and will deal with Arab and international achievements of the revolution and its role in the Non-Alignment Movement.

Sudanese Envoy Delivers Message to Saddam

JN201040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a message from Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri concerning bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries.

Dr Baha' ad-Din Muhammad Idris, personal envoy of the Sudanese president and minister of the president's office, delivered the message to President Saddam Husayn during an audience here today.

President Saddam Husayn explained to the Sudanese envoy Iraq's position on Arab issues, especially the continuing Iranian aggression against Iraq, the conspiracies against the Palestinian resistance movement, and other Arab issues.

The president expressed to the Sudanese envoy his wishes for the progress and prosperity of fraternal Sudan.

RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, and the Sudanese ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Departs Baghdad 20 July

JN201653 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA) — Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's envoy to President Saddam Husayn left Baghdad today.

Sudanese envoy Dr Baha' ad-Din Muhammad Idris, mnister of the president's office, earlier this morning delivered a written message to President Saddam Husayn from President Numayri on bilateral relations. The Sudanese envoy arrived here yesterday evening.

Tariq 'Aziz Holds Press Conference 20 July

JN201640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA) — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has stressed that Iraq is militarily and economically capable of confronting the war of aggression being waged by the Iranian regime no matter how long this war may last.

At a press conference today which was attended by correspondents from Arab news agencies and press and world television networks, Tariq 'Aziz said that the Iraqi people are determined to pursue their just battle against the forces of expansion and aggression no matter how long this will take and regardless of the losses in life and equipment.

Tariq 'Aziz added that the Iraqi Armed Forces are in a state of permanent readiness to repulse, destroy, and nip in the bud any aggression by the forces of the Iranian regime against any of the operations sectors. He stressed that any wager that an economic war would weaken Iraq and cut its role down to size on the Arab and international level, will fail as did the wager on the political and military war.

The Iraqi official called on the United Nations and the international community to shoulder their responsibilities for ending the war and for seeking a just peace that will safegaurd the legitimate rights and achieve stability and security in the region.

Tariq 'Aziz said that the Iranian regime and those imperialists, Zionists, and the Libyan and Syrian rulers who encourage it to pursue its aggression are responsible for the shedding of blood and the wasting of the human and economic potential. He emphasized the humanitarian meaning of the national campaign to donate jewelry and said that the Iraqi masses' enthusiasm in donating their jewelry as contributions to the war effort confirms the soundness of the Iraqi domestic front.

Tariq 'Aziz reiterated Iraq's invariable stand in support of the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. He also stressed that Iraq opposes any attempt that aims to harm the Palestinian decisionmaking and the unity of the Palestinian resistance faction.

Tariq 'Aziz also spoke about the current Arab and international situation, Iraq's relations with fraternal and friendly countries, Iraq's stand on the developments in the international arena, and its concept of the role of the Nonaligned Movement and other international organizations.

Radio Monte Carlo Report

JN201858 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] At a press conference in Baghdad today, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz stated that Iraq previously used French Exocet missiles in its war with Iran. He added that Baghdad intends to use the Exocet missiles in the future to strike at Iranian oil installations in the Gulf because Iran struck several Iraqi oil installations in the area and is imposing a military siege which obstructs the export of Iraqi oil through the Gulf. Therefore, Iraq must adopt the same method and strike Iranian oil installations at all levels.

Let us listen to what our correspondent in the Iraqi capital, Rawwad Tarabayh, has to say:

[Begin recording] Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz held a press conference today which lasted approximately 5 hours and which was attended by some 50 Arab and foreign correspondents. At his press conference, Tariq 'Aziz spoke in detail about the Iraqi-Iranian war, Iraq's capability, the peace efforts, the Gulf countries' assistance, the PLO, the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and Syria and Lebanon.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Tariq 'Aziz said: It is a ferocious war which Iraq has been confronting for the past 3 years. Iraq has foiled all the Iranian dreams that the Khomeyniite revolution would topple the Iraqi regime, that the Iranian demographic density would help in defeating Iraq militarily, and that a new war of attrition would destroy the pillars of the Iraqi economy.

All this did not take place and will not take place because Iraq's potential is huge, and the 3 years of the war have only made us suspend the entertainment and luxury projects contained in our development plan. The recent donations by the Iraqis of their gold and money have proved that they are more than symbolic donations. Countries and their companies trust our economy despite the existence of some slight misunderstandings.

Tariq 'Aziz warned that Iraq will intensify its strikes against Iranian interests every month.

Tariq 'Aziz then spoke about the peace efforts and said that most, if not all, of them are not serious. He referred to the good relations between Iraq and the USSR and said that Iraq has received weapon supplies from the USSR for a long time. He blamed the United States because U.S. weapons continue to be sent to Iran through a third party. This proves that the United States does not really object to this and that, while stating that it wants a peaceful solution, it is doing nothing practical about it.

On the Gulf countries' assistance to Iraq, Tariq 'Aziz said: This assistance is big if we consider that Iraq is only defending itself, but it is minimal if we consider that Iraq is defending itself and its Arab brothers.

In reply to a question by a U.S. journalist on Iraq's support for Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], Tariq 'Aziz said: Our behavior stems from our stand. The reason for the Palestinian people's dispersal is Israel, which is protected by the United States. The United States says that it is against terrorism but its behavior with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, for example, proves the contrary. Is it not the one that markets most of his oil production?

On the PLO, Tariq 'Aziz said that Iraq supports the legitimate PLO leadership and does not want to interfere in its internal affairs.

On the Lebanese-Israeli agreement Tariq 'Aziz said: We do not accept it and we do not justify it, but we have expressed our understanding regarding the circumstances and tribulations of Lebanon as well as the Lebanese people's desire to regain independence, sovereignty, and security. Those who want to help Lebanon must support the legitimate Lebanese authorities. That is why the Syrians must withdraw from Lebanon and help the legitimate authorities achieve Israel's withdrawal. The opposite is a sign that Lebanon will be partitioned. [end recording]

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,158

JN201748 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1710 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Communique No 1,158 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 20 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces, which waged fierce battles against the rancorous Iranian enemy and emerged victorious from these battles, will continue, with God's help and the determination and courage of their lofty men, to remain strong and intrepid, and will pursue their valiant activities against the enemy and their fighting against the covetous aggressors in defense of the beloved homeland and the brilliant future of the Arab nation. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our valiant forward units at dawn today confronted an enemy force which sought to attack our forward positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our units engaged the enemy force with all types of weapons. A fierce clash took place during which the enemy was forced to retreat and flee, leaving behind large numbers of killed, whose bodies litter the battlefield, and many wounded. Several groups were also taken prisoners. A large quantity of weapons and military hardware of various types were also destroyed and large quantities of weapons and serviceable military hardware were seized. Yesterday one of our forward units struck an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions in another area in the same sector, killing 15, wounding many, and destroying 1 vehicle.

2. Our daring aircraft today raided many enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite our forward units positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits. Other combat formations also raided enemy military targets and troop concentrations deep inside enemy territory in the same sector, inflicting on them more losses in life and equipment. Flames and columns of smoke were seen rising from the damaged and destroyed enemy targets. All our aircraft returned safely to their bases, thanks be to God.

3. Our valiant helicopters today carried out daring raids and successful attacks against enemy units and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits. Our valiant helicopters also shot down two enemy helicopters and destroyed a large quantity of enemy weapons and military hardware and equipment, after setting them on fire. All our helicopters returned safely to base after accomplishing their valiant missions.

4. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our units engaged it with its weapons, killing eight, wounding many, and destroying two vehicles carrying personnel. The occupants of the vehicles were either killed or wounded.

5. The suspect Khomeynite regime at noon today shelled Khanaqin and its suburbs, damaging some civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 July 1983

Press Comment on Continuation of War, Syria

JN201328 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA) — The newspaper *Ath-Thawrah*, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has said that Arab and international circles must carry out their responsibility to force the warmongers to stop their war of aggression against Iraq. In an article today entitled "Solidarity Necessary for the Nation's Progress," *Ath-Thawrah* says that the states in the region must be responsible for persuading and even forcing Iran to opt for

peace. These states should use all their resources and international influence to this effect, the paper adds.

The paper warns against the continuation of war, saying it will not give anyone a private gain, nor will anyone be immune from its evil. The war, the paper adds, will not be confined to Iran and Iraq.

The paper points out that the Iranian threat to the Arab nation, the Arab east, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Arab Gulf is of a comprehensive, strategic nature and that this threat is embedded in the minds of the Iranian rulers. This threat will not be reduced if the resources of these rulers diminish. The Iranian rulers' repeated defeats will not change their methods of expression or their attempts to pick on Iraq. The paper says that to face this threat there must be strong and unlimited backing for Iraq within comprehensive, farsighted, pan-Arab considerations.

The paper makes it clear that pan-Arab and international duties make it incumbent upon all to stand firmly on the side of justice, especially since the war is raging in one of the most sensitive and critical regions of the world — a region that has connections with big power interests and the interests of small countries.

The paper adds that Iraq has met its responsibility, both by confronting and repulsing the aggression, by calling for an end to the war, and accepting international mediation efforts for peace.

The paper also says that despite Iraq's obvious edge over the Iranians during the war, it continues to call for a just and honorable peace. Iraq is not conceited; it is not drunk with the spirit of victory. On the other hand, the Iranian rulers have ignored international will and insist on continuing the bloodshed, thus expressing their evil designs and expansionist ambitions. The paper goes on to say that the war is not aimed against Iraq alone but against the entire Arab nation as well. It is an important part of the plans against the Arab nation's existence and future, the paper says.

The paper affirms that Iraq insists on making its bold stand on the war clear. Iraq, it says, is capable of imposing fresh defeats on the enemy and of preserving its victories, which have been achieved through heroic epics written by its glorious sons. Iraq declares its stand out of its responsibility, on the national and pan-Arab levels, and its concern for international peace and security.

Ath-Thawrah says: Iraq's concern about the preservation of pan-Arab ties among the sons of the Arab nation, its sacrifices for strengthening Arab solidarity, and its responsible initiatives aimed at keeping Arab politics away from narrow interests are neither new nor the product of the current stage. Iraq has always been and continues to be a staunch defender of the fateful Arab causes.

The paper adds: Some deviating Arab rulers may try to describe Iraq's pan-Arab stand, which calls for Arab solidarity and warns against anti-Arab plots, schemes, and big power interference in Arab affairs, as ideas expressed by Iraq under the duress of war. However, events over the past 15 years refute the logic of these rulers, who have always worked to wreck Arab solidarity and harm the Arab masses' aspirations for freedom, independence, and progress.

The paper recalls President Saddam Husayn's pan-Arab declaration in early 1980, before the Iranian war of aggression against Iraq, in which he called for effecting the strongest possible formula for a genuine, effective Arab solidarity, the need for all Arabs to stand by their brother Arabs in any struggle with any foreign country, the renunciation by the Arabs of the use of force to solve their differences, and the establishment of good-neighborly relations with those foreign countries that have no ill intentions against the Arab nation and do not work against Arab interests and basic causes.

Ath-Thawrah strongly attacks the treasonous stands of Hafiz al-Asad's regime against pan-Arab causes and solidarity saying: The treasonous regime in Syria walked on the path of the Arab nation's enemies. It has weakened the Lebanese nationalist movement, worked to liquidate the Palestinian resistance, and exploited its occupation of Lebanon not to defend Lebanon's sovereignty and the armed Palestinian presence but to prepare the atmosphere for the Israeli invasion and assault on the resistance in Beirut. This suspect regime used planes and artillery to attack and destroy a number of Palestinian camps and openly worked to split the PLO by encouraging the Fatah mutineers to rebel against their legitimate leadership.

The paper says: The Syrian regime also ruined the joint Arab action and deprived the Arab summit resolutions of any positive significance,thus challenging the Arab nation's will and the Arab consensus on the need for dialogue and cohesion. The paper adds: The Syrian regime was not satisfied with its crimes against the Arab nation and its fateful causes. It became the first Arab regime in modern times to create a new idea calling for brandishing Arab weapons in Arab faces. It is now threatening the PLO and brandishing weapons in its face while the Zionist forces are stationed only a few kilometers from Damascus.

The newspaper *Al-Jumhuriyah* says that Iran is drowning in problems and crises and that its poeple are being subjected to the harshest methods of repression. These people are desperate and miserable and are now trying to rebel against the war. The moves for peace are spreading among the peoples of Iran, the paper adds.

The paper goes on: Iranian rulers must understand that Iraq is much more capable of harming them than they are capable of harming Iraq. It says that Iraq has proved to them, to their allies, and to their instigators that it will remain steadfast in the face of challenges and that the Iranian rulers and those who hide behind them will meet with abject failure.

Concluding its comment, the paper says: Iranian rulers think that they can exhaust Iraq by prolonging the war and the Syrian regime's embargo on our oil, but they will lose their bets as they previously lost their bets on their lackeys and their military strength.

Explosion Occurs in Beirut Hotel Garage 20 July

Beirut Reports

NC202214 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2203 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Security sources have reported that an explosion occurred in the garage of the Summerland Hotel tonight. A huge fire broke out inside the hotel. Two people were killed and seven wounded. Rescue teams are working to contain the fire and rescue those trapped inside the hotel. It is not known yet whether the explosion was caused by a booby-trapped vehicle or an explosive charge.

Rescue Operations Under Way

NC202253 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Telephone dispatch by radio correspondent Samir Mansur — live]

[Text] Scores of fire engines, ambulances, civil defense cars, Lebanese Red Cross cars, and Lebanese National Red Crescent cars are still working to extinguish the huge fire and to rescue the wounded and those trapped inside the Summerland Hotel. Black smoke is still billowing from the hotel, spreading over nearby areas.

Initial information indicates that there are dead and wounded. How did the explosion occur? Initial information indicates that a car arrived at the entrance to the hotel and its occupants fired at the guard. The occupants then left the car and let it careen into the hotel (?garage). The explosion occurred a few moments later.

The sirens of ambulances, rescue vehicles, and fire engines are still heard. A Lebanese Army force is cordoning off the area. An Italian unit from the multinational force is participating in cordoning off the area. The Internal Security Forces have cut the roads leading to the hotel in order to facilitate the passage of rescue vehicles. Scores of citizens who have relatives inside the hotel have gathered tragically in front of the hotel waiting for the rescue operations to end.

Further Report

NC210618 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The criminal explosion in the Summerland Hotel garage in West Beirut left 4 people killed and 14 others injured. It transpired that a booby-trapped Mercedes with an estimated 100 kg of explosives was allowed to careen into the hotel garage by gunmen, who then fled in a white Peugeot.

At 2300 last night, two cars arrived at the hotel perimeter in the Al-Janah quarter. They stopped near the guards' booth and gunmen inside both cars opened fire on the guards, killing Hasan Yusuf Suwaydan. After that one of the cars was driven into the hotel garage where it exploded a short while later. It is reported that the booby-trapped car was allowed to careen into the garage after its driver had left it. The four dead are Samir Humaydan, Bashir 'Itani, Zuhayr Masalkhi, and Ahmad Kan'an.

RFL: Amal Movement Responsible

NC211244 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1158 GMT 21 Jul 8

[Text] Current investigations into the Summerland Hotel explosion have revealed that armed men from the Amal Movement of Nabih Barri carried out the operation because the hotel refused to respond to the call for a strike. The Amal Movement called for a strike in the wake of the incidents that occurred in Wadi Abu Jamil between the Lebanese Army and the Amal Movement armed men.

Urgent Contacts Over Syrian Shelling of Beirut

NC201306 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The Syrian military aggression manifested in the shelling of Beirut today has caused local and international denunciation. Urgent contacts were held on the Lebanese and international levels. The sudden artillery shelling was considered a violation of and a threat to international security in Greater Beirut, where the security responsibility is assumed by the multinational force.

Immediate contacts were held between Beirut and Washington and consultations were held with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese official delegation in the U.S. capital. Local and regional contacts were also made to deal with this matter as soon as possible.

The shelling resulted in 2 killed and about 20 wounded.

A statement issued by the Lebanese Forces' 5th branch said that the Lebanese Forces immediately replied to the source of fire in the Falugha al-Khalwat with countershelling.

Phalangists Urge UN Complaint

NC201844 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] In a statement it issued today, the Phalange Party Political Bureau asked the Lebanese Government to lodge an immediate complaint against Syria with the UN Security Council. It also called on the Lebanese people to be vigilant and alert in the face of the plan aimed at obstructing normal life in the Lebanese areas. The Phalange Party Political Bureau asked the Phalangist deputies' bloc to call for an urgent session of the Chamber of Deputies in order to discuss the general situation and to proclaim the unity of the Lebanese people vis-a-vis this situation.

KUNA Reports Phalangist Buildup in Beirut

LD192041 Kuwait KUNA in English 1730 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Beirut, July 19 (KUNA) — Lebanese right-wing Christian militiamen Tuesday re-established positions in the Army-

controlled "Greater Beirut" area as the bodies of four slain Moslem civilians were found, a ranking official source said.

The source, who refused to be identified, said the new bodies bring to 15 the overall number of Moslems killed in the Beirut area within the past 28 hours by officially unidentified criminals.

Meanwhile, the source said, Phalangist militiamen have reopened three major "barracks" in the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah neighborhood of Beirut's Christian-eastern sector that were vacated almost two months ago when the regular Lebanese Army deployed its units in the capital.

The Phalangist buildup in Beirut coincided with tension in the capital's predominantly Moslem western sector, especially following the lack of any official information regarding the 15 murdered Moslems.

The Phalangist move followed a six-hour clash last Friday between Moslem squatters and soldiers of the regular Lebanese Army who tried to vacate around 3,000 Moslem pupils from a school in West Beirut.

The clash was followed by a wave of violence that swept Western Beirut and sectarian killing of civilian Moslems in traditionally Christian areas.

Observers here note that the atmosphere is almost identical to that which preceded the outbreak of the 19-month civil war in 1975.

The war, ironically, broke out in the very same Christian neighborhood of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah when Phalangist militiamen ambushed a bus loaded with Palestinians while on its way to the refugee camp of Tall az-Za'tar, killing and injuring at least 30 of them.

'Ayn ar-Rummanah, since 1975, has been a traditional stronghold for the Phalange Party.

Local newsmen, meanwhile, reported that Phalangist militiamen have also re-established their military outposts and checkpoints along the eastern side of the five-kilometer "green line" which divided Beirut into two sectarian sectors for eight years.

Salim Opposed to Partial Israeli Withdrawal

NC201833 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim said in Washington today that the Lebanese Government opposes the Israeli Government decision regarding the partial withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon. He said that any discussion of the withdrawal must be within the context of total withdrawal from the country. He told correspondents that after 8 years of war and destruction, Lebanon is in no situation to talk about a withdrawal of 1 or 2 km.

Minister Salim added: We are talking about the life of a nation and the salvation of democracy, and we are not interested in merely accommodating the internal political interests of other states. However, we think that if Israel goes ahead with its partial withdrawal, the Lebanese Army can maintain peace and security in any area that is evacuated by the occupation forces. He said that the government is waiting to be informed of the Israeli decision, and that he will discuss this decision tomorrow, Thursday, with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The minister affirmed that Israel consulted with Washington before making such a decision, and Washington immediately consulted the Lebanese Government.

Further on Plot To Assassinate Al-Wazzan

NC201259 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The Internal Security Forces have uncovered an attempt to assassinate Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. They also uncovered the quarters that were behind the operation and detained those involved in it. The investigations revealed that the attempted assassination took place in two stages. The first was carried out by a group which stole a car and sold it out of greed for money. The other group bought the car after knowing that it was stolen for use in the explosion. The car was stolen from the Burj al-Barajinah area while its owner was sleeping in a relative's house. The thieves took the car to the As-Sarafand area where they asked a garage owner to sell it.

The quarter that planned the assassination operation had asked some agents in the south to look for a stolen car to use it as a booby-trap. The agent bought the car from the garage owner for 3,000 Lebanese pounds and brought the car to Beirut through another agent. The car was handed over to the principal accused who changed the car's color from dark brown to white and fixed a false license plate No 912520.

During the search operation that ensued, the Internal Security Forces seized a quantity of explosive charges and instruments used in detonation such as wires, batteries, and detonators.

We point out that the number of detained persons is five.

Amal Member Behind Attempt

NC210738 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The Internal Security Forces have uncovered the identity of the perpetrators of the criminal explosion in As-Sana'i' [on 7 July] which took place soon after the prime minister's motorcade passed.

Some of the defendants have been detained and explosives were taken from them.

Initial investigations indicate that the man who booby-trapped the car and participated in the detonation is Ibrahim 'Aqil, who is a member of the Islamic [Shi'ite] Amal Movement.

Kidnapping Victims Exchanged by Socialists
NC201559 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The efforts made by the liaison committee in the mountain area have succeeded, and a number of kidnapped people were exchanged this afternoon under the auspices of the Israeli command. The socialists released Tony 'Id, Ibrahim Tannus, Joseph Yunan, Ziyad Bayquni, and Ilyas 'Alawah. They were taken to the hospital for treatment of injuries they received as a result of beatings. The Lebanese Forces released Tawfiq Sara, Ziyad Sara, Salim Fayyad, Bassam Ja'far, Rashid Fayyad, Faruq Abu Hamdan, Raji 'Abd al-Khaliq, Samir Damaj, and Bassam Hamid. They are all in good health.

The exchange was supervised by Sami Khuwayri from the Lebanese Forces, Akram Shuhayyib from the socialists, and Colonel Emil from the Israeli forces. The exchange took place in two groups — at the liaison center in Galerie Khayrallah and at the Israelis' center in Duhur 'Alayh.

Israeli, Syrian Exchanges in Al-Biqa' 20 July
NC210702 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Security sources in Al-Biqa' have reported that artillery shells fired from an area under the control of the Syrian forces fell yesterday in the Ar-Rafid plain. The Israelis replied with countershelling for 30 minutes. They also fired flares over the contact lines. No casualties have been reported.

Rockets Fired at National Movement Council
NC200644 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpt] On the security level, two rockets were fired at midnight at the National Movement's Central Political Council in Wata al-Musaytibah causing damage to the building. The Army sealed off the area while the commander of the Al-Musaytibah garrison and the commander of the Beirut investigation detachment carried out their investigation to reveal the implications.

Political Committee Reviews Attacks on Army
NC191330 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The Higher Liaison Body's Political Committee today met under the chairmanship of Staff Major General Habib Faris, the coordinator general of the multinational force. Our correspondent in the Republican Palace reports about the meeting:

[Begin recording] At its meeting in the Republican Palace today, the Higher Liaison Body's Political Committee appraised the security situation in the country in light of the recent incidents, particularly the two attacks against the Lebanese Army in 'Alayh and Beirut. A detailed and comprehensive review was made of the two attacks against the Army. The representatives of the states participating in the multinational force and its commanders were briefed on the what actually took place, which is different from that contained in misleading party statements made against the Army and the state.

The conferees also reviewed in detail the possible future tasks of the multinational force at the level of widening the area of deployment and reinforcing the force's units with the Lebanese Army. [end recording]

No Retaliation for Jordan's Actions Against Citizens
GF191500 Kuwait Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm in Arabic 18 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Lebanese consul to Kuwait Jan Danyal has told *Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm* that the Lebanese Embassy will not take any countermeasures to the problems which a number of Lebanese families have faced on the Lebanese border. He said movement between Arab countries is the right of every Arab citizen living in this homeland from the ocean to the Gulf.

This came in a reply to a question put by *Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm* on whether the embassy would take measures in reply to what happened to some Lebanese citizens who were not allowed to pass through Jordan. The consul affirmed that there would be no reprisal measures. We have held and we are still holding contacts with the Jordanian Embassy on the reasons behind this conduct, he said. On our part, we will not prevent any Jordanian citizen carrying a Jordanian passport from entering Lebanon. We still grant entry visas and we granted a great number of visas recently, he said.

In reply to a question on allowing Palestinians to enter Lebanon, the Lebanese consul said: Even Palestinians carrying Jordanian passports would have no problems. As for those carrying the "document" if the Lebanese Government agrees to grant them entry visas, nothing would hinder their entry.

Army Refers Newspaper AL-ANBA' to Military Court
NC191328 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The Army command's Directorate of Guidance has issued the following statement: In accordance with Legislative Decree No 52 and with the Cabinet's decision authorizing the Army commander to use the right to declare a state of emergency, Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus has referred to the military court those crimes committed against the state's internal security and those affecting the public's safety. These crimes were committed by those responsible for the newspaper *Al-Anba', the organ of the ProgressiveSocialist Party, which on* 11 July 1983 published articles defaming the president, the regime, and the Lebanese Army and leading to a breach of security and to stirring up sectarian strife. These crimes include every other crime to be revealed by the investigation and all cases that accompanied or resulted from this crime, including all persons who participated in or were involved in them in any capacity.

Saudi, Algerian Delegations To Visit Damascus

GF181934 Doha QNA in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 18 Jul (QNA) — An official Palestinian source told the QNA correspondent in Damascus today that delegations from Saudi Arabia and Algeria will arrive in the Syrian capital within the next few days to continue their efforts to resolve the dispute between Syria and the leadership of the PLO, and the dispute within Fatah.

The source noted the efforts made by the Soviet delegation under the chairmanship of Korniyenko, first deputy Soviet foreign affairs minister, who arrived in Damascus recently [words indistinct] the envoy of the Cuban President Fidel Castro. It stated that the delegation [words indistinct] under the chairmanship of Faruq al-Qaddumi, who visited a few countries recently, detailed Palestinian proposals, among which was a meeting between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat. It added that the officials in these countries had given assurances to the Palestinian delegation to continue these efforts.

Ba'th Party Official Discusses Fatah Dispute

JN201946 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and regional secretary of the Palestinian organization in the party, met with comrade cadres of popular Palestinian organizations today.

Comrade al-Qadi explained the party's position on the current political dispute in the Fatah movement. He also discussed the just demands of the protesters in the movement. These demands have been adopted by every Palestinian nationalist who is concerned about the continuity of the Palestinian revolution and the liberation of the Palestinian land.

Comrade al-Qadi affirmed the party's concern for the unity of Fatah and its armed struggle, which rejects all capitulatory solutions, and the collective leadership of Fatah, which was born in 1965, its aims, charter, and program. Comrade al-Qadi said that correcting the state of affairs in the Fatah movement will make it stronger and capable of continuing to assume its effective role on the path toward liberation and return. He said: Fatah's triumph over itself and the rectification of its internal affairs will have positive effects throughout the Palestinian arena, particularly the PLO and its institutions in strengthening the organization's status and making it more capable of fulfilling its struggle tasks toward liberation, return, and victory.

AL-BA'TH Comments on Al-Jumayyil U.S. Visit

JN201020 Damascus Doemstic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 20 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting under the headline "The Fourth Surprise," the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* writes: One week after the semisecret diplomatic contacts among the three partners of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement of submission, and in the wake of Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington, it seems that their diplomacy has not only come under the limelight but has resulted in a succession of surprising events. It also seems as though this element of surprise was prepared in advance. Al-Jumayyil began his visit to Washington sooner than expected. In another surprise move on his way to Washington, Al-Jumayyil met with the Jrodanian king. Begin also surprised everyone by postponing his visit to the White House. What will the fourth surprise be?

As a matter of fact, there is nothing on the agenda of the White House talks except what the tripartite agreement partners have prepared through their continuing contacts, which have been going on since the arrival of U.S. envoys in Beirut and Tel Aviv and the establishment of Lebanese Government envoys in Washington.

Syria, which is being mentioned in all the statements made by these people, is not concerned by any new development as long as they exert their efforts in searching for a way to make the Syrian forces withdraw from Lebanon under the umbrella of their agreement, which is rejected nationally and from the pan-Arab point of view.

The Lebanese Government is merely viewing the issue as one of Syrian withdrawal. This means that the Lebanese Government wants to hand the entire territory of Lebanon over to Israel and the United States. Hence, the government intends to rely completely on Washington. This was clearly stated by Lebanese Prime Minister al-Wazzan, who said on his way to join Al-Jumayyil in Washington that there is no alternative for Lebanon except the Untied States. His statement not only corroborated what Al-Jumayyil said after meeting with King Husayn but also explained what U.S. diplomacy has concocted for the region.

Relying on Washington means giving the White House papers, like those that were given to it by Anwar as-Sadat. To be more explicit, we say that Al-Jumayyil's visit will result in a purely U.S. decision. Naturally, U.S. decisions are always subject to those of the Zionists.

The fourth surprise will be the decision to detonate the military situation and the attempt to commit aggression against Syria and the Lebanese nationalist resistance forces that have taken up arms against the invaders.

We in Syria do not base our calculations on surprises. We have a firm stand and decision. Therefore, we will not be surprised by aggression. We have prepared ourselves for all eventualities. We have announced on behalf of the Arab masses, whose national and pan-Arab banner is raised aloft by Al-Asad, that our stand is not liable to change. We will prove this at any moment, particularly when the partners to the agreement of submission choose to surprise us for the fourth time.

Before arriving in Washington, Al-Jumayyil made a series of statements in which he held Syria responsible for any future events in Lebanon, ignoring the fact that he and the Phalangist Party were behind the signing of the agreement of submission with the Israeli enemy. In Washington, the U.S. secretary of state said that Syria is the obstacle and that the U.S. Administra-

tion's efforts are centered on removing Syrian forces from Lebanon.

From these statements it is very easy to deduce the nature of the climate that will prevail during the Al-Jumayyil-Reagan talks, especially after the U.S. National Security Council concluded its evaluation of the situation in Lebanon and the region following the failure of the agreement of submission.

Those who are concerned with Lebanon's independence should cancel the agreement instead of letting Lebanon fall into the Zionist trap. They are, like the Israelis, enemies of our people and will sooner or later face just punishment.

Press on Israeli Redeployment, Al-Jumayyil

JN210840 Damascus Doemstic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Press review]

[Text] In their analyses and commentaries, today's newspapers deal with the Zionist government's decision to redeploy its invading forces in Lebanon following a military plan which consecrates the occupation of the south. The papers indicate that this plan has been approved by U.S. and Israeli experts and that this decision coincides with military concentrations at the contact lines.

Under the headline "Permanent Occupation Under the Pretext of Redeployment," *Al-Ba'th* writes: He who thinks that this decision by the enemy government conflicts with the U.S. Administration's desire or is being adopted without advance planning and coordination with this administration is mistaken. Perhaps the way in which this decision was phrased gives cogent proof of this. The unusual movement, which has recently surfaced among the partners to the Shultz agreement and which took the form of a series of dramatic surprises, reveals beyond doubt complete understanding, and not contradiction, among the agreement partners.

Summoning Al-Jumayyil to Washington at a time when the fire is raging in Lebanon, and Begin's pretense of displeasure and cancellation of his scheduled visit to the United States were not spontaneous. Moreover, Al-Jumayyil's statement on his way to the U.S. capital that Syria will be held responsible for what will happen to Lebanon was not spontaneous either. Meanwhile, George Shultz stated that Syria is an obstacle and the U.S. Administration is concentrating its efforts on the Syrian forces' withdrawal from Lebanon. Accordingly, the enemy's government decision can only be interpreted as part of a new U.S. farce that was carefully prepared by the White House. Al-Jumayyil was asked to go there in order to be given his cues before the curtain rises.

Al-Ba'th adds: To be more specific in interpreting the new enemy step, we can say that talk about the implementation of the Phalangist-Israeli agreement, which was confronted by Syrian rejection and strong Lebanese and Arab opposition, became so heretic that its partners began to take another direction in an attempt to alleviate the strain of the so-called U.S. momentum and the U.S. adventure to rescue the situation in Lebanon. These partners think that this trend, which carries the name of the redeployment of the Israeli forces in Lebanon, can be a life buoy which will rescue the U.S. trend in the region and deceive public opinion into believing that the mechanism of unilateral bargains is still operational and that the United States still has 99 percent of the cards of solution in the Middle East. Therefore, various names are given and various attempts are being made. However, the main objective is to exert all possible pressure to make Syria change its stand toward the Phalangist-Israeli agreement by means of holding it responsible for the continuing Israeli occupation of Lebanon and for partitioning Lebanon.

By redeploying forces they aim at consecrating occupation of a large part of Lebanon and keeping the Syrian capital within the Israeli artillery range. It is no secret that all this is intended to pave the way for the declaration of the hidden link in the U.S. plan for which Al-Jumayyil went to Washington. This link is the conclusion of a security treaty between Lebanon and the United States, to be followed by establishing a strategic alliance among the United States, the Phalangist Party, and Israel. This alliance is expected to be a nucleus for a larger alliance that could lead to the target which former U.S. Secretary of State Alexnader Haig called the strategic consensus in the region. There is no doubt that this alliance, with its first and second phases, will only have the print of a military action against Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces in particular, and against the Arab national liberation movement in general.

Al-Ba'th concludes: We consider Israel's decision to redeploy its forces an expected outcome of the enemy's intentions to perpetuate usurpation and aggression against the Arab territory. Syria, which has right from the beginning exposed the ones involved in the U.S. and Israeli plan, will not today fear their falsehoods or their justifications to conceal their failure and downfall. Syria is capable, as it has always been, of confronting the new conspiratorial plan. It will do so with the same determination and resoluteness with which it confronted the previous plans, regardless of sacrifices and price.

Under the headline "Al-Jumayyil Reverses Facts," *Tishrin* writes: Al-Jumayyil's statement in France was the rudest attempt to conceal the Lebanese authority's plotting against Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and pan-Arab affiliation. It is even a prelude to internal conflicts in Lebanon whose results will be very disappointing to the Lebanese front and the Phalangist Party. This party has always avoided dealing with situations for which it was primarily responsible and turned to solutions derived from the plans of both the White House and Tel Aviv. Otherwise, why should Al-Jumayyil turn the facts topsy-turvy by leveling accusations against Syria, which is calling for an unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon as desired by the Lebanese people? And why does Al-Jumayyil keep asking Washington for help although it lied to him several times before it amditted to him that it would no longer pressure Israel into withdrawing? Washington has even pledged to protect Israel's occupation of the south at the expense of Lebanon, Syria, and the Palestinian question.

Paris Embassy Issues Statement on Orly Attack

JN202113 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 20 Jul 83

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] The Syrian Embassy in Paris issued a statement this afternoon in which it said that it is not permissible to deduce that Syria has any connection with the Orly operation and that Syria, which has welcomed a sizable Armenian community whose members have various trends, cannot be responsible in any way for the behavior of any of its citzens because holding any state responsible for what one of its citizens does would mean that France, Turkey, Iran, and Brazil are responsible for the Orly attack since those detained and arrested in connection with this attack are nationals of these countries.

The Syrian Embassy condemned the Orly attack and described it as a heinous act. It expressed sorrow for the victims of this attack.

Damascus Reports on Tribal Arrests in Jordan

JN201922 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Reports from the Jordanian capital, Amman, say that the masses and leaderships of our people in fraternal Jordan have responded to the appeal by the inhabitants of Az-Zarqa', Jarash, and Al-Mafraq in northern Jordan, especially the Bani Hasan tribes which are known for their nationalist and pan-Arab stands, to hold a general popular conference to discuss the practices of the puppet Mudar Badran government against the Jordanian people.

In this respect, the Bani Hasan and Bani Sakhr tribes held a preparatory meeting on 16 July in the village of Ziziya in the Governorate of Amman during which it was agreed to address a general invitation to the national leaderships and shaykhs of the Jordanian tribes to discuss the deteriorating situation in that fraternal country and to seek solutions to them so as to confront the organs of the Jordanian regime, which are carrying out acts of terrorism and arrests against the shaykhs and young men of the Bani Hasan tribes.

Another meeting was held on 18 July with the participation of the shaykhs of the tribes of Bani Hasan, Bani Sakr, Al-Hadid, and Al-Khaza'alah under the chairmanship of Shaykh Khalaf al-'Alqid al-Khalaylah from the Bani Hasan tribes. The regime's police organs stormed the meeting place after surrounding it and arrested 96 persons headed by Shaykh Khalaf al-Khalaylah, put them in the central Amman prison and used against them the worst methods of violence, terrorism, and torture. Struggler Taha Ahmad al-Qatawinah was martyred as a result of the savage torture methods used against him. He suffered heart injury and severe abdominal hemorehage as a result of torture by electric shocks.

It has been learned that those detained include the following tribal shaykhs: Khalaf al-'Aqid al-Khalaylah, Sulayman Khalaf al-Khalaylah, Musa Rashid al-Khalaylah, 'Abd al-Halim Bkhit al-Khalaylah 'Adil Taha al-Khalaylah, 'Abd al-Halim Muhammad al-Khalaylah, Muhammad Mahmud al-Khalaylah, Mahmud Rashid al-Khalaylah, Hashim Ahmad al-Khalaylah, 'Al-Bakhit al-Khalaylah, 'Aziz Irshid al-Khalaylah, Tayil al-Khalaylah, Faris Khulayf al-Khalaylah, and Muhammad Khalaf al-'Aqid al-Khalaylah.

Reports from Jordan say that the movement of the Bani Hasan tribes is organized and has won the solidarity of most Jordanian tribes, figures, and nationalist forces. Political observers and public circles in Jordan expect this popular uprising to make King Husayn abandon his Prime Minister Mudar Badran and form a new cabinet.

Begin Responds to Peres Motion for Debate

TA211114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1020 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Speech in the Knesset by Prime Minister Begin in reply to Alignment leader Shim'on Peres' motion on the Cabinet functioning — live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, honorable Knesset members: I would like to open with hearty gratitude to MK Shim'on Peres for the good wishes he extended to me on the occasion of my birthday. I hope these wishes are sincere.

Mr Peres says he extends good wishes to the man, but rejects his way. There is nothing new about this. True, our ways are different. They have always been different in all spheres of life in this state, before and after the establishment of the state. They were different when you were in power and we were in opposition and have remained different when the people decided differently regarding our duties. There is nothing new about this. You continue to negate our path.

In contrast, there is no need to verbally create a reality which does not really exist. MK Peres, for example, says that the government is the Herut movement's government. Seated here are Knesset members from various factions who take part in the Cabinet, and they will testify to the fact that my colleagues in the Herut movement and myself never made this claim to them. It is not correct that this government is the Herut movement's government. It is not correct that this is a Likud government. This is a coalition government made up of various factions. We are sitting together to discuss matters and adopt decisions together, and it is not nice to so distort reality, as MK Peres has done.

In talking about various matters, MK Peres relied on leaks in press headlines. If I had wanted to follow his way, could I have not claimed that just a short while ago two articles were published in *Ha'aretz*, in one of which a Labor Party member — MK Peres' colleague — said that if Peres' proposal on the red lines in Lebanon had been accepted these red lines would have brought about a war with Syria. This is written in black and white. Well, it is of course possible to leak things about an untiring subversive element [Peres' retort to article by Yitzhaq Rabin], but this does not change this definition. Have we set out with any such accusation? No, it was your colleague, MK Peres, who charged that the policy you are proposing in Lebanon may lead to war which neitherof us — including you — desires. The government, as we have emphasized time and again, surely does not want it.

Mr Speaker, I have not come to deny that this is a difficult hour for the country, both in the political-security sphere and in the economic-social sphere. All of this is correct, but I believe it may be said, according to examples we learned from other peoples and according to previous situations in this nation, that at a difficult hour people in this country unite and do not try to add to this with domestic difficulties as Peres and his colleagues frequently do, and as MK Peres had done today too.

I am not complaining about criticism. The opposition must criticize, but should the way of presenting matters be that of MK Peres — of speaking in the ears of the nation, of the Jewish people, of other peoples that everything is bad, from beginning to end, under a democratic government which was elected, as you know, by the free will of people who live in a democratic country — who continue to live in a democratic country? What terror you placed on thesepeople as to what will happen to people as far as democracy is concerned if were to assume power? You said we would liquidate democracy — has democracy then been liquidated? Democracy has never before been more free in the State of Israel than it is today.

Yes, we have difficulties. After the agreement we signed with Lebanon it was certainly stated to us — and clearly; this is also written — that the withdrawal will be that of all foreign forces from Lebanon. We received this promise with earnestness since this was an earnest promise. It was sincerely made to us. If the enemy does not fulfill what is required of it, however, can the blame for this be put on the government which is running affairs in the name of the majority of the people and in the Knesset? What is the logic of this?

There is a difficulty, true. We should try to overcome it and I hope we will. True, a few years ago I set certain national goals and not all of them have materialized. This is true, but this does not mean they will never materialize. When you were in power, was there no difference between your promises and the reality which developed following these promises? Should I mention instances? I do not want to exacerbate the debate and will therefore not do so. Who better than you, however, can remember those days, the difficulties in all those spheres — in the political, security, economic, social, and moral spheres — and a hint should be sufficient for the wise.

All your claims do not have a constructive [last word in English] meaning. They are all spiteful. You submitted motions for stopping the Cabinet halfway along the right path. What sort of an opposition proposal is this to stop the Cabinet halfway along its path? Do you want to replace the government? Submit a motion of no-confidence then. So you want to approach the people. Well then do so. However, what is this linguistic invention of stopping the Cabinet halfway along the path. On the contrary, we should make progress, solve the difficult problems, and try to unite.

Then, I hope, Mr Speaker, that the pending problems will be positively resolved, just as the case was in the past, and we will build Eretz Yisra'el, guarantee peace and security as we believe, and may God grant us our prayers. I am proposing that MK Shim'on Peres' motion be struck off the agenda.

Knesset Rejects Motion

TA211045 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1042 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The Knesset has just rejected Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres' motion to debate the government's function [in the plenum].

More on Cabinet Approval of Redeployment
TA201130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] As we have already reported, the Cabinet held an extraordinary session today to discuss — or rather to conclude —debate on the IDF redeployment in Lebanon.

At the outset, the session was proclaimed by the prime minister as the meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs, which precludes our revealing many details from that session, but we can say that the Cabinet unanimously adopted a decision stipulating the redeployment plan for the IDF units in Lebanon as prepared and suggested by the General Staff Command. The specifics regarding this issue will be set by the prime minister, the defense minister, and the foreign minister. One should point out that even if we refrain from divulging any details, there are no new points here, as this plan had already been presented in the media — both in terms of the location and the duration that it will take to implement it in the near future, or the next few months.

One should also add that in today's meeting the prime minister did not explain his reasons for postponing his trip to the United States. At the beginning of the session, he apologized to the ministers for not having discussed it with them and failing to report to them his motives, which is why the speculation and the various assessments are still rife here at the Knesset, with everyone trying to fathom why he did this.

Meanwhile, about an hour ago the prime minister conferred with U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis, who came to tell him he has been recalled to Washington for consultations, and informed the prime minister that he will be departing for the United States tomorrow. The U.S. ambassador was already scheduled to depart for the United States before the prime minister — as his chaperon on the visit — but even upon the cancellation of the prime minister's tour, he was called to come back and discuss with top State Department leaders what the next U.S. steps would be.

One can estimate now that the Americans, too, do not take at face value the pretext that the prime minister is currently abstaining from visiting the United States merely for personal reasons, which is how he explained it to the U.S. President. In their short conversation, the prime minister reported to the U.S. ambassador on the Cabinet decision and he undoubtedly also explained to him things regarding the dates on which the IDF plans to carry out the redeployment.

Ministers who participated in today's Cabinet session have told me that the prime minister presided over the session with great alertness and appeared to be a man who was highly relieved — which is how they took the fact that he did not leave for the United States. That is all for now.

'Gradual' Redeployment to Al-'Awwali Detailed
TA201558 Tel Aviv IDF in Hebrew 1510 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Report by 'Arad Nir]

[Text] In the coming days, the preparation of the physical infrastructure on the Al-'Awwali line will begin. This infrastructure is intended to turn the line into the foreward line of our forces in Lebanon. Thus, the establishment of fortifications, the paving of traffic axes, and various earthworks will begin. The work of examining possibilities for the IDF's withdrawal and redeployment in Lebanon went on in the General Staff for a long time. The various plans were drawn up and completed, and only a political decision on their implementation was required.

The redeployment will be carried out in several stages and will be completed by the beginning of winter. First, the withdrawal will be gradual, to the Ad-Damur River line, about 15 km south of Beirut; while, at the same time the above preparatory work will be carried out in the Al-'Awwali region. Immediately afterward, the IDF will deploy along the Al-'Awwali line, about 50 km north of Rosh Haniqra and about 30 km south of Beirut. The Al-'Awwali line starts at the mouth of the river, on the Mediterranean north of Sidon, and extends to the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region, south of 'Ammiq, bypassing Jabal al-Baruk which will remain under Israel's control.

Thus, the IDF will not be present in most disputed areas in the Ash-Shuf mountain region. The redeployment process will be carried out in stages, as stated, and the IDF will need a certain period of time for this — apparently until the end of summer or the beginning of winter.

Further on IDF Plans
TA201613 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Report by Moshe Hakohen]

[Text] The evacuation process of the IDF from its present lines to the Al-'Awwali line will begin in several weeks' time, apparently. It has recently been reported that the evacuation will last about 3 months, and thus it will last until the end of October.

The go-ahead was given to the IDF to put into high gear the preparations for the new line along the Al-'Awwali River. At the same time, intensive contacts will begin among Jerusalem, Beirut, and Washington in order to coordinate the evacuation moves. As far as Israel is concerned, Professor Arens made clear today, it aims at reaching maximum coordination with these two countries.

In the first stage, the evacuation of the northern sector which faces the Syrian lines is expected. Israel wants this sector to be occupied by the Lebanese Army, and the contacts will focus on

this in the first stage. It is possible that Lebanon will request that symbolic units of the multinational force [MNF] enter this sector.

The evacuation technique, various sources say, will be flexible and creeping. The IDF will evacuate the region area by area, with maximum coordination with the Lebanese Army and the MNF. It is emphasized in Jerusalem that the Al-'Awwali line is not necessarily a final line, as far as Israel is concerned, even if Syria persists in its refusal to withdraw. Everything depends on the success of cooperation with Lebanon. It is possible that there will laterbe another redeployment along the Az-Zahrani River, south of Sidon, and the entry of the Lebanese Army into this region. It is further estimated in the capital that the United States for the time being will not send additional U.S. Marines to Lebanon as reinforcements. It is nevertheless estimated that France and Italy may send units which will reinforce the Lebanese Army units which will enter the Ash-Shuf mountains, although there are no conclusions on this matter yet.

After the Cabinet meeting, the prime minister conferred with U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis and informed him of the redployment decision. It seems — so it is said in Jerusalem — that the United States is receiving the decision with understanding. In the afternoon Lewis also met with Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir. Lewis will leave for the United States tomorrow for political consultations. He was initially going to leave tomorrow in order to prepare for the prime minister's visit to Washington, but even when the trip was canceled the instruction for him to leave for Washington remained unchanged. However, no special importance is attached to this in Jerusalem.

Reaction to Redeployment, Begin Trip Postponement

Arens Discusses Withdrawal

TA202012 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Interview with Defense Minister Moshe Arens by military correspondent Dan Scemama on 20 July in the former's office]

[Text] [Scemama] Defense Minister Professor Moshe Arens, the Cabinet today decided to redeploy the IDF forces in Lebanon along the Al-'Awwali River. When will this be effected? When will this redeployment be completed?

[Arens] I assume that this will be done in the next few months. I would not like to specify the dates, because we want to effect these changes in our deployment in coordination with the Lebanese Army and, I hope, with the multinational force. Therefore, we will try to set the dates with them.

[Scemama] You have said several times that we will not effect a redeployment without coordinating it with the Americans and the Lebanese. Has such a coordination been attained? Have they given their agreement in principle to the IDF's redeployment along the Al-'Awwali line?

[Arens] We have been holding contacts for several weeks with the Lebanese Army and the Americans. The issue was also discussed during Secretary Shultz' visit here. I think there is an understanding on the part of the Lebanese and the Americans about these deployment changes, an understanding that we are moving in that direction. Therefore, it is in the interest of all three parties — the Lebanese, the Americans, and the Israelis — to carry this out in a coordinated manner. Hence, I think we may feel optimistic that we will carry out these deployment changes in a coordinated fashion.

[Scemama] The Lebanese said today — the Lebanese foreign minister stated today in the United States that the significance of such an IDF redeployment could be Lebanon's partitioning.

[Arens] Yes. To tell the truth this is quite difficult to understand, because Lebanon is partitioned at the moment. It is actually partitioned between the Syrians and us, and only a small part of Lebanon is controlled by Amin Al-Jumayyil's administration. In fact, we are proceeding in exactly the opposite direction from a partitioning. We are going to vacate certain areas in Lebanon, and they will be taken over by Amin al-Jumayyil's administration.

[Scemama] What will happen to the areas that remain in our control? How long will the IDF stay there? Some people in the United States mention 1 to 1 and 1/2 years. Some Israelis say the IDF will remain deployed along the Al-'Awwali line for years. How long will the IDF remain on the Al-'Awwali line and in Lebanon?

[Arens] Although I am not trying to shirk your question, I would not like to give you an explicit answer on this issue either. We want to see to what extent the Lebanese Army succeeds in taking over those areas we vacate; how it succeeds in preventing the PLO from entering these areas. If the Lebanese Army succeeds in doing this, and we see that the security in northern Israel is not affected, we would be prepared to vacate other areas.

[Scemama] More to the south of the Al-'Awwali line?

[Arens] Yes, certainly.

[Scemama] Despite the fact that the Syrians are not getting out of Lebanon?

[Arens] That is another issue altogether, and we are currently not talking at all about an evacuation or deployment changes in the eastern sector. I assume that discussions about this possibility will be related to the Syrians' readiness to evacuate their positions in Lebanon.

[Scemama] Once we vacate the areas we are talking about — the Ash-Shuf mountains and the Lebanon range — how will we make sure that the massacre so feared in Israel does not take place there immediately upon our departure?

[Arens] We have been trying to ensure this in the last few weeks. We are working very hard and investing great efforts. I think we can be proud that the IDF's presence in the Ash-Shuf mountains in the last few months has saved many human lives, perhaps even thousands of human lives. It is not simple to bring about an arrangement between the Christians and the Druze. We are

doing that. Incidentally, we have a special approach to the Druze community because of the Druze community in Israel and its contribution to Israel's society and security. I have heard talk that we are discriminating against the Druze. There is nothing further from the truth. We hope we will at least succeed in working out an arrangement between the Christians and the Druze, particularly between the Druze and Amin al-Jumayyil's government, which will guarantee peace even after our departure.

[Scemama] Prof Arens, our representation at Al-Yarzah, which we regard as an important political achievement also in the context of the agreement signed with Lebanon — a so-called Israeli embassy — what will happen to it when we withdraw from those areas? It is currently being guarded by the IDF.

[Arens] The representation need not be at Al-Yarzah. It will be located in a place we regard as safe; a place that can be guarded so that the representation can go on existing and functioning in the Beirut area, and I assume that that will be the case.

[Scemama] Prof Arens, I thank you very much.

Ben-Porat on Redeployment

TA201731 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Interview with Minister Mordekhay Ben-Porat by Moshe Hakohen following Cabinet decision on IDF redeployment on 20 July]

[Text] [Ben-Porat] This is a very good decision for the Jewish people and Israel, as well as for the IDF. I have a personal concern in the decision: I raised this issue for the first time during a discussion in March, and in April both Minister Uzan and myself raised this formally. It would have been good if we had made this decision a month or month and a half earlier. I admit that since we raised the proposal, several achievements have been scored in the contacts with the Lebanese and Americans — namely, both Lebanon and the United States at least understand our motives, understand the absolute necessity we face.

[Hakohen] Was the reason which led the Cabinet to adopt this decision primarily that of the losses and damages inflicted on the IDF at the present line, such as the Ash-Shuf mountains for instance?

[Ben-Porat] Look, we did not enter Lebanon in order to remain there. There will surely be a redeployment at a certain date, and there will surely be a withdrawal at a certain date. This stage of redeploying along the Al-'Awwali River now is an absolutely necessary move under the circumstances, and marks the start of the withdrawal. Now, too, the stance of the State of Israel is that after the Syrians' and terrorists' withdraw, when the agreement between us and Lebanon is implemented, we will withdraw to the international line; to Metulla.

[Hakohen] In view of the intransigent Syrian stance against withdrawal from Lebanon, does the Cabinet decision today not constitute preparation for a de facto partitioning of Lebanon between Israel and Syria?

[Ben-Porat] Well, as far as Syria is concerned, nothing has changed. One of the achievements gained following the Peace for Galilee war — and there were many — is that Syria ceased to control Lebanon, and that Syria has today withdrawn to the present line which faces us, with us stationed 23 km away from Damascus and with Al-Asad occasionally crying because of this situation. Therefore, I have the feeling that the day will come when the Syrians too will want to withdraw.

You are now referring to the partitioning of Lebanon. This depends on the Arab countries — if they do or do not want an independent Lebanon. Syria is one of the Arab countries. If Saudi Arabia and the other Arab countries leave the Syrians as they are, and the Lebanese do not take control of the Ash-Shuf mountains and do not restrain the various factions which are fighting the Lebanese regime, there may indeed be regions of influence in Lebanon.

[Hakohen] In conclusion, in your opinion, is the redeployment an achievement for Israel ultimately speaking, and will it prevent further victims, although we are still talking about deployment in a region with a mostly unsympathetic population?

[Ben-Porat] We are sometimes dragged into positions which we do not want to be dragged into at all. Who decided that the presence in the Ash-Shuf mountains today is sacred? If we redeploy — does this mean that we withdrew and gave things up? Not at all.

[Hakohen] What about the security angle?

[Ben-Porat] As for the security angle, in this redeployment we will gain achievements that we did not have. This means the establishment of the entire security infrastructure in southern Lebanon which we did not have after the Litani campaign. We had victims in that campaign and withdrew, but did not achieve much of anything. Today there are numerous achievements, and if we have the security infrastructure in southern Lebanon, at least between 35 to 40 km north of our border, we will be able to be at peace.

Levi on Redeployment, Begin

TA201736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi says that the decision for the IDF to deploy along the Al-'Awwali line will guarantee a Lebanon clear from foreign forces, and will prevent a threat to our settlements. The timing of this move will be determined in consultation with the prime minister and defense minister.

The deputy prime minister praised the prime minister for the manner in which he conducted the Cabinet meeting today, saying he demonstrated the necessary liveliness and firmness, and the decision was passed unanimously. He stated that Menahem Begin should not be pressed or pushed, and that he should be given time to explain at a date which will seem appropriate for

him why he cancelled the U.S. trip. The nation must respect the prime minister's considerations, and not face him with a stopwatch in hand. This was stated by David Levi in a talk with our correspondent Meron Tzur, after participating in a graduation ceremony for an officers' course in the central officers' school.

Ben-Me'ir Assesses Situation

TA201553 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Israel and Lebanon will continue negotiations to find a way to hand over to the Lebanese Army the areas to be vacated by the IDF on the eve of its new deployment along the Al-'Awwali River. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports:

[Begin recording] [Schiffer] The Cabinet's decision includes several signals: Jerusalem is telling Washington that the decision has been made, and the matter had better be discussed thoroughly in the talks with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. Jerusalem gives the United States and Lebanon several months — until the beginning of the winter — in order to organize and find the forces which will replace the IDF when it deploys along the Al-'Awwali River.

Jerusalem is signalling to Beirut to get around to finalizing deliberations about cooperation so that the areas vacated by the IDF are handed over in an organized manner. Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir told the Voice of Israel that the IDF's withdrawal does not depend on the agreement of Lebanon or the United States, and is not conditional on the achievement or nonachievement of an arrangement.

[Ben-Me'ir] The redeployment is clearly intended to be carried out in the near future. Those in charge of effecting the decision — the prime minister, the defense minister, and the foreign minister — will determine things according to all kinds of circumstances. We will certainly make great efforts to have the withdrawal effected in coordination with the Lebanese and U.S. Governments; we have always stated as much. I am very optimistic that this will be the case. The intention is obviously that the Lebanese Army take over the areas we will leave. To the best of my knowledge, our decision is not conditional on anything. In other words, this is a decision — the Cabinet approved this deployment — which will be carried out in any event. I am convinced that it will be carried out in coordination with the Lebanese and U.S. Governments because it is in their own interest — first and foremost of the Lebanese Government — to coordinate on the issue of this redeployment.

[Schiffer] Twenty-four hours after the prime minister's decision to postpone his visit to the United States for personal reasons, as he described it, do you subscribe to assessments that those personal reasons stem from the prime minister's health, his mood, or some sort of depression as some commentators and observers describe it?

[Ben-Me'ir] Well, we know that in Israel there are always spates of rumors and talk, and the opposition does not sit idly by. I think that all those who have contacts with the prime minister, not only Israelis but many foreign visitors who meet him daily — the U.S. Secretary of state was here only a short time ago...

[Schiffer — interrupting] These are the people who spread those rumors; these are the people who claim the prime minister's health is not good.

[Ben-Me'ir] I do not know. You did not hear that from Secretary of State Shultz or from the U.S. ambassador or others. In any case, I can only attest to my own meetings with him. I think those rumors are totally unfounded. I think that, as the saying goes, the best lie is the truth itself. The truth is exactly as the prime minister said: personal reasons. A prime minister is also a human being who has personal reasons. I do not think that there is any problem whatsoever and the opposition is making much ado about nothing. The prime minister is running the affairs of the Cabinet and the state as he should, and decisions are made. Only today the Cabinet made not a very easy and quite significant decision which has many implications. I do not think that there is any problem. In any case I think that these reports are totally unfounded and that the prime minister — I believe — continues and will continue to run and head the Cabinet and its affairs.

As for the very cancellation of the trip, incidentally, I have no doubt that the visit will be carried out by Prime Minister Begin within a few months and it will be a successful one. Personal reasons were involved here and they must be respected.

[Schiffer] The prime minister informed U.S. Ambassador to Israel Sam Lewis about the decision at noon. The U.S. ambassador is leaving for Washington for consultations tomorrow. Menahem Begin today abstained from telling the ministers about the reasons leading to his decision to put off his trip to Washington. Ministers told me after the Cabinet session: The prime minister was very alert and looked as if a weight had been lifted from his heart. [end recording]

Peres on IDF, Begin

TA201626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1515 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said today he did not understand why Prime Minister Menahem Begin had put off the decision about his trip to Washington until 6 days before his departure. Referring to the Cabinet's decision to deploy the IDF along new lines in Lebanon, the Labor Party chairman said: It is a pity that the Cabinet did not decide about a plan for a comprehensive phased withdrawal. Commenting on the partial withdrawal, Peres said: The Labor Party had suggested this along time ago. It is a shame that the Cabinet once again put off its decision. Our correspondent Arye Golan talked with Shim'on Peres:

[Begin recording] [Peres] It is good that we are starting to move. There was and there is no sense to the IDF's presence in the Ash-Shuf mountains, in the Beirut area, and in Al-Biqa'. Our interest was and remains only one: the security arrangements. My reservations are as follows: a decision may be made about carrying out a phased redployment, but one should refrain from making phased decisions. In fact, the Cabinet decided to make a

phased decision. In my opinion, the Cabinet actually should have decided about a comprehensive plan which would be carried out gradually. We proposed two phases: first an immediate one, namely concentrating the IDF south of the Al-'Awwali River in the security zone, organizing the security zone, and then going back home. It seems to me that the Cabinet decided about one step, but did not decide on the following one. I doubt that the Cabinet holds a concept about how to organize the IDF's presence in or absence from the security zone.

[Golan] Do you believe that the Cabinet intends to stay for long in the security strip in southern Lebanon, and that this may be the reason why it did not make a comprehensive decision?

[Peres] I simply think that the Cabinet did not decide, and that is why it did not adopt any resolutions. I would have been happier had I known that this was its decision. As the saying goes, the Cabinet is playing it by ear rather than from a score. After all, why did we need all the doubts, changes, postponements, and coordinations regarding the present deployment? The Cabinet finally claimed that it wanted to coordinate matters with the Americans, but the prime minister's visit was canceled and there was no coordination with the United States. Not that I regard it as a big tragedy, but we are given another excuse each time.

[Golan] Perhaps now that the Cabinet has decided about a redeployment without coordinating it with the United States, it is better that Mr Begin postponed his trip to the United States to avert a confrontation on this issue.

[Peres] I do not believe that there would have been a confrontation, and I do not think that it would have been caused or averted as a result of this trip. If the Americans really wanted to clash with us, they would have done it without the trip, and if they did not want to clash with us the trip would not have mattered. I think that Mr Begin may decide to travel or not to travel, but I do not understand why he put off his decision until 6 days before his departure.

[Golan] How do you interpret the personal reasons Mr Begin told Mr Reagan were the reason for canceling his trip?

[Peres] I would rather have Mr Begin himself explain what his personal reasons are. [end recording]

Adviser Discusses Begin Mood, Postponement

TA201813 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1725 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Tel Aviv, 20 Jul (ITIM) — "I have no doubt that the prime minister is functioning exceptionally well and that his health is very good. His moral health is particularly outstanding. It is a real shame that this moral health is frequently an item in Israeli politics," the prime minister's media adviser, Uri Porat, stated this evening. Speaking on the program "New Evening" on educational television, Porat rejected all the "evil speculations" voiced in the wake of the cancellation of the trip, and explained the background of the issue.

"I cannot elaborate on the 'personal reasons' for the postponement. The prime minister spoke with President Reagan on the phone. This was a private conversation between the two men and nobody witnessed it. I cannot elaborate on the explanations given to President Reagan. The fact is that President Reagan understood the prime minister's explanations, and he immediately suggested that they meet at another, more convenient time at the White House this year; that is, within a few months," Porat said.

"The Americans," Porat continued, "were by no means offended by the postponement. Official reports coming from Washington prove that the request to postpone the visit to the White House was not received in the United States as something liable to harm the relationship between Israel and the United States. Only here, in Israel, there was a big hue and cry as if some tragedy had happened." "From the beginning, the prime minister's visit had not been intended to be a 'working visit' but was rather regarded by us as an 'atmosphere visit.' After all, there are no special problems or complications in our current relations with the United States. There was no need to travel to Washington to solve any dilemma, to bridge any gap in positions, or to dispel any misunderstandings," he added.

"Our relations with the United States," Uri Porat said, "are exceptional at present. We currently maintain regular contacts with the United States. Only in the last 2 months the prime minister met face to face with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and that was an exceptional occasion to discuss many problems. Only this morning the prime minister held a working meeting with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, in which they discussed regular issues."

"In fact," Porat continued, "unlike previous visits by Israeli prime ministers in the United States, nothing special was expected of this visit beyond it being a courtesy visit. I am not totally dismissing the trip to the White House. Any visit to the White House is important. However, in any case, this visit does not at all resemble previous ones in which the prime minister deemed it necessary to travel in order to talk with the President."

"Is the prime minister really as sad as he appears to be in his few public appearances?" — the prime minister's media adviser was asked. Porat replied: "I would say the prime minister is not happy. Several times in his recent public appearances the prime minister explicitly said that we are facing very difficult and complicated problems, and that every possible effort should be made to solve and overcome them. That is no reason to be particularly happy. It is a pity, though, that there are people in Israel who get happier as the prime minister becomes more concerned."

"All the evil speculation which followed the prime minister's request to postpone his visit to the United States had not been unexpected. After all, had the prime minister been mainly interested in public relations and his image, he could easily have gotten on the plane and traveled to the White House, walked on red carpets, and been greeted with fanfare and a Marine honor guard — namely, a great deal of honor and publicity," Porat noted.

"The prime minister gave up on what might have been considered 'a nice trip' or even 'fun.' He did not think this was the right time for such a trip. He has never taken public relations into consideration, and he has always sneered at public relations 'tricks.' It may be the secret of the prime minister's strength that he always proceeds only according to the most important interests of the state, even if that is not popular from the point of view of 'public relations,' and even if he has to take the risk of engendering evil speculation," Porat concluded.

MK Ben-Elisar on Begin

TA201150 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Report by Knesset correspondent Arye Golan]

[Excerpt] We asked the Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, how he can explain or interpret Begin's cancellation of the trip to the United States:

[Begin recording] [Ben-Elisar] I am not interpreting it, that is true. I take things as they come and at face value. The prime minister is not going to Washington right now. He will go, however,at a later date. This is very much in harmony with what I had originally wanted. I have always thought that the prime minister should not at all go to Washington at this stage, because the timing was not right. In other words, this falls in line with my political views.

[Golan] In other words, the expression — personal reasons — is in fact a diplomatic pretext, and there is no political reason for it?

[Ben-Elisar] No. First of all, I should like to see the positive side of this, particularly since I never thought it would be a good idea if talks on this level were currently held with the United States. I think it is a good thing that prime minister is not traveling. It is certainly necessary, however, to conduct talks with the United States, and it would be a good thing if ministerial-level talks are conducted — perhaps between the foreign minister and the secretary of state, and between the defense minister and the secretary of defense, as well as naturally on the diplomatic echelon — and leave the finalizing of things to summit talks between the U.S. president and the prime minister at a later date.

[Golan] But if we go back to the cancellation of Mr Begin's trip, the Alignment has been contending that this signifies the prime minister's malfunctioning.

[Ben-Elisar] What do you expect the Alignment to say? After all, it must demonstrate the fact that it is an opposition and must take advantage of everything — regardless of whether it has a reason or not — in order to raise issues against the Cabinet. It seems to me that there were also Alignment members who broached the thought that it may not be such a good idea if the prime minister went to the United States, yet the moment he decided not to go they obviously have to claim this thing about the functioning business. After all, however, the prime minister today chaired the Cabinet session, conducted matters, and is continuing to conduct the affairs of the state.

[Golan] Today there is much talk in the United States as well as here in Israel by the opposition about the prime minister's health condition and spirits. Do you believe that everything with him is fine in this regard?

[Ben-Elisar] What do you mean by the word fine? After all, let us think for a moment that what the prime minister of Israel has to shoulder is not placed on the shoulders of anyone else, either in Israel and perhaps not even with parallel functionaries in other countries. It simply entails an exceptionally heavy responsibility. This is one thing that we had better remember. Secondly, it is important to see how things are being conducted. So how are they conducted? Decisions are being made, a policy is being implemented,and things are being done, and the prime minister still tops the pyramid that conducts these affairs. So why all these complaints about functioning or absence thereof? There is no need for this, unless of course you are interested in overthrowing the Cabinet, which is what the opposition is trying to do, which is why it is using this. [end recording]

Acting Egyptian Envoy Speaks on Relations

TA210906 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The acting Egyptian ambassador to Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, has said that Egypt is continuing, in principle, to keep peaceful relations with Israel, and that the clouds that have gathered in the skies of the relations between Israel and Egypt will disappear when the suitable conditions are created. Basyuni said this in a talk with our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar to mark the anniversary of the revolution of the free officers in Egypt.

[Begin recording] [Ja'bar] There is no doubt — so the senior diplomat from the Egyptian Embassy in Israel says — that the events in Lebanon and the West Bank, and the differences of opinion over Tabah have created clouds in the skies of the relations between Egypt and Israel. However, at the same time, Egypt is continuing to be scrupulous about its keeping a strategy of peace with Israel, both in the present and in the future.

[Ja'bar] If the reasons that led to the current state of Egyptian-Israeli relations are cancelled, the relations between the two countries will return to their previous status. Basyuni added that the problem was not one of returning the Egyptian ambassador to Israel. This was something formal, not substantive, as he phrased it. However, at the same time the suitable conditions for the arrival of an Egyptian ambassador in Israel have not been created. The acting Egyptian ambassador also referred to the relations between Egypt and the other Arab countries, saying that his country had not been cut off from the Arab world, even after it signed the peace treaty with Israel. We have differences of opinion with some of the Arab countries, but in practice relations with the Arab countries have not been severed.

[Ja'bar] Three million Egyptians are still working in Arab countries. Arab tourists are still visiting Egypt. There is economic cooperation among us, there is diplomatic representation,and recently there has been official coordination with Iraq and Jordan and regular contacts with the Lebanese Government. These were remarks by Muhammad Basyuni. [end recording]

Begin Reportedly 'Tired' of Sharon

TA201052 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 20 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Apparently Prime Minister Begin will not stand in the way of Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon if he decides to resign from the Cabinet. Recently, Begin turned down appeals for Sharon's appointment as chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs. *Ma'ariv* has learned that Sharon, in a talk with the prime minister, recently expressed his disappointment at the fact that since he was forced to resign from his post as minister of defense, no post or special mission has been given to him by the prime minister. Sharon asked Begin for a post befitting his skills and, in this context, recalled his proximity to the issue of settlement in Judaea and Samaria and his desire to return to dealing with the issue. Sharon's confidants worked on the prime minister for Sharon's appointment to the post of chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs after the death of the late Simha Ehrlich.

Governmental sources have reported that Begin is tired of Sharon and his way of behaving in the Cabinet during the period of his term in office as defense minister and the period following his dismissal, when he attacked publicly — even while abroad — the government's policy and the agreement with Lebanon.

Rioting in Ansar Camp Leaves One Dead

TA210808 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0747 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] We have a report from southern Lebanon: One of the Ansar Camp detainees in southern Lebanon was killed yesterday and two others were wounded during rioting by detainees in the camp, rioting that included stones being thrown at IDF soldiers. This has been reported by the IDF spokesman. Two of the IDF soldiers were slightly wounded by the stone-throwing.

The spokesman points out that after the rioters had not responded to calls to stop throwing stones and return to their tents, the soldiers were forced to open fire at them. As stated, one detainee was hit and killed by the firing and two others were wounded. The IDF is investigating the circumstances of what happened.

Nine New West Bank Settlements Planned

TA201037 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 20 Jul 83 p 3

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Nahal is planning to establish nine military settlements in Judaea and Samaria within the next few months, its magazine, *Bamahane Nahal, reported yesterday.*

A special issue published to mark Nahal Day at the Israel Defence Forces exhibition here said three settlments and one outpost are to be established by the end of this month. They are Tene and 'Otni'el along the Hebron-Beersheba road; Ganim, south east of Janin, and Bitronot, south of Mehola in the Jordan Valley. Within the next few months, Nahal will also establish outposts at Ma'ale Levona, between Nabulas and Ramallah; Yizhar, south of Nabulus; Dolev, west of Ramallah; (Aspar), northeast of Hebron; and Migdalim, near the trans-Samaria road. These sites are currently designed as "outposts" which are not financed by the World Zionist Organization although they have usually been the nuclei for new civilian settlements.

Aluminum Exports to PRC Reported

TA201057 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 20 Jul 83 pp 1, 15

[Report by 'Amiram Fleischer]

[Text] An export deal, the first of its kind, involving aluminum sheets for the manufacture of shutters, has recently been signed between an Israeli company and official representatives of a district of the People's Republic of China. Some shipments have already made their way to the PRC. According to reports received by the directors of the Israeli company, the Chinese clients are satisfied with the Israeli goods.

The Israeli company, which is occupied in manufacturing aluminum sheets for shutters, motors, and "Venetian blinds," has held contacts over the last few months with official representatives of the districts of the PRC stationed in Hong Kong. These contacts, which started at first through the mediation of local businessmen, continued openly and it was agreed that the Israeli company would sell to the district authorities of China aluminum sheets which would be sent via Hong Kong.

The director-general of the Israeli company, who asked to remain anonymous and for his company's name not to be published, yesterday confirmed to the *Ma'ariv* correspondent the fact that the deals have been signed with the official Chinese representatives. The director-general said that the heads of the districts in the PRC were working for the establishment of manufacturing cooperatives in each of the districts and they had decided upon the establishment of plants for the manufacture of blinds in these cooepratives. The Chinese decided to buy primary raw material — that is, the aluminum sheets for the manufacture of the blinds — outside their country, and this is how the link with the Israeli company was created.

The first shipment to the PRC was sent to the representative of one of the districts who is stationed in Hong Kong and labels of the Israeli factory were attached to the sheets that were sent. In contrast to this, another shipment, which went to China via an agent who is a Hong Kong businessman, has no details identifying the manufacturer, at the request of the Hong Kong agent.

To date, export deals between the Israeli company and Chinese elements have been signed for a value of $.5 million. The director general of the company said that he hopes to sign further deals.

Shagari Calls Lake Chad Basin Commission Meeting

AB190750 Paris AFP in English 0340 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos, Jul 19 (AFP) — Nigerian President Shehu Shagari has summoned an emergency meeting for July 23 of the four-nation Lake Chad Basin Commission comprising Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria to discuss security and border demarcation, the weekly *Concord* newspaper has reported.

The independent weekly said that the conference, at ministerial level, would be preceded by a two-day meeting of the chiefs of defence of member-states' armed forces, officials of internal affairs ministries, and each country's [word indistinct] of survey.

Nigeria's frontiers with some of its neighbors, especially Chad and Cameroon, are said not to be properly demarcated. This has been blamed for perennial border skirmishes. Last April, a clash between Nigerian and Chadian soldiers in the Lake Chad region led to the closure of their joint frontiers by the Nigerian authorities. Top-level talks between President Shagari and his Chadian counterpart, Hissein Habre, on July 2 in Abuja — Nigeria's new federal capital — produced a joint agreement to end the border clashes. The terms included re-opening of the border and the exchange of soldiers captured during hostilities. Both terms have now been met.

Arab Bank's Loans to African Countries Reported

AB201835 Paris AFP in French 1638 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, 20 Jul (AFP) — The Arab Bank for Development in Africa (ABEDIA) has decided to commit $32.15 million to finance development projects in five [as received] African countries: CAR, Benin, Togo, Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe.

The launching of these five projects was authorized by the ABEDIA board of governors which met in an ordinary session 16-17 July in Hammamet (Tunisia). This was revealed by the bank in a statement published in Paris today.

According to the statement, the ABEDIA will grant:

— Benin and Togo: $10 million to be shared between the two countries. The loan, which is repayable in 11 years with a 4-year grace and with an annual interest of 6.5 percent, will be used to finance a dam project at Nangbeto.

— Zimbabwe: $8 million repayable in 10 years with a 4-year grace and with an annual interest of 7 percent. The money will be used for a telecommunications development project.

— Sierra Leone: $8 million repayable in 14 years with a 4-year grace and with an annual interest of 5 percent. It will finance the project for the construction of the Freetown-Monrovia highway.

— Equatorial Guinea: $4.7 million repayable in 16 years with a 4-year grace and with an annual interest of 5.5 percent. It will be used for the construction of the Bata international airport.

— CAR: $1.45 million repayable in 14 years with a 4-year grace. It attracts an annual interest of 6.5 percent and will be used for a rural development project in the cotton producing area.

The ABEDIA also granted a nonrepayable loan of $463,000 ($363,000 to Benin and $100,000 to Uganda) to carry out feasibility studies for rural development projects.

LIBYA

Further on Tunisian Prime Minister's Visit

Communique Signed

LD201757 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received at noon yesterday Brother Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister. The meeting was attended by Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, chairman of the General People's Committee.

A joint communique of the joint meeting between the General People's Committee and the Tunisian Cabinet was signed in Tripoli today. The communique was signed by Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, chairman of the General People's Committee, and on behalf of the Tunisian side by Brother Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister.

Also today at noon in Tripoli the minutes of joint cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the fraternal Republic of Tunisia were signed by Brother Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of economy and light industries, and on behalf of the Tunisian side by Brother Abdelaziz Lasram, minister of national economy.

In Tripoli today at noon a program for culture between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the fraternal Republic of Tunisia was signed. The program was signed by Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of foreign liaison, and on behalf of the Tunisian side by Brother Bechir Ben Slama, minister of culture.

A meeting was held this morning in Tripoli between Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, chairman of the General People's Committee, and Brother Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister. During this meeting they reviewed the achievements of the preparatory committee, and assessed the consultations that took place last night between brother secretaries of the General People's Committee and Tunisian ministers, which concentrated on the achievement of economic integration between the two countries in light of joint meeting between the General People's Committee in the Jamahiriyah and the Tunisian Cabinet. During this meeting they also reviewed the agreements that have been implemented and the joint companies which have been established between the two countries, and a plan has been drawn to vitalize the work of these companies within the framework of economic integration between the two countries.

Text of Communique

LD202148 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, 20 July (JANA) — A joint communique on the first meeting of the joint supreme committee of the General People's Committee and the Tunisian Council of Ministers in the Socialist Peoples Libyan Jamahiriyah was issued today. Here follows its text:

Within the context of the historic ties between the fraternal peoples in the Socalist Peoples Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Tunisian Republic; in consolidation of the fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries; in implementing the agreement signed between them during the visit by Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, to the Tunisian Republic from 23-27 February 1982; in response to the generous invitation extended to him by his brother the great struggler His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic, the joint supreme committee of the General People's Committee in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Council of Ministers of the Tunisian Republic met in Tripoli from 19-20 July 1983.

The meetings of the joint supreme committee were opened by Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution. After the joint supreme committee had recorded its satisfaction with the achievements of the preparatory committee in its first and second session in Tunis and Tripoli, and with those of the technical committees that studied joint actions in the economic, cultural and social fields and ways to develop them; after expressing the firm will to deepen these relations, to strengthen them and raise them to the level of the aspirations for economic integration between the two countries within the framework of the Great Arab Maghreb of the two fraternal peoples, and in order to attain comprehensive Arab unity, agreement was reached on the following:

First, in the field of planning:

Both sides confirm the importance of the continued study of the two countries' development plans and of coordination between them with the objective of achieving economic integration in various fields. To achieve this, both sides will exchange expertise, studies, documents and economic information and will submit any projects or economic policies capable of contributing to the achievement of economic integration. In the future both sides will study ways to coordinate the start of their plans and their duration.

Second, in the field of trade:

The joint supreme committee has noted its satisfaction with the growth of trade between the two countries, and in an endeavor to increase their development in a balanced way and in accordance with the minutes of the meeting signed on 20 January 1983 and 29 April 1983, it has decided the following:

1. To give priority to imports and exports of the two countries' produce.

2. To exchange competent trade delegations, information, and reports on production and exports possibilities in a manner that will increase trade exchanges between the two countries.

3. To work for the total exemption of all national products in other of the two countries from customs fees.

4. To study the establishment of a unified customs barrier with regard to the flow of national goods without customs restrictions

and to treat such goods as national commodities in both countries; also to lay down a unified external customs tariff.

5. To unite the customs posts at the common borders.

Third, in the field of tourism:

A. To encourage and develop tourism between the two countries, and to support cooperation in the field of tourism, including training and the employment of manpower.

B. To open tourist bureaus and hotel-management schools in the Jamahiriyah, and exploit the potential for tourism in the two countries.

C. To grant special facilities to the citizens of the two countries on their tourist visits to enable them to learn of the various signs of progress achieved in both countries.

Fourth, the industrial field:

The two sides stress the importance of coordination and industrial cooperation to serve as a stimulus for economic integration between the two countries, and of ratifying the two minutes of the meetings dated January 1983 and 29 April 1983; the two sides have agreed to establish cooperation in the following fields:

1. The chemical, petrochemical, soil, fertilizers, truck and tractor industries.

2. The industry of high and low voltage electric cells; the servicing and the maintainance of electric transformers and motors.

3. The metallurgical engineering works.

4. The food industry.

5. The ready-made clothes a: .l yarn industry.

6. The shoe and leather industries.

7. Sea fishing equipment.

8. All types of paper.

9. To make use of the potentialities and to utilize industrial energies in the factories of the two countries to manufacture the products of the other's country.

10. The medical industries and equipment.

It authorizes the competent quarters in the two countries to complete the economic and technical studies of the projects planned to be implemented.

Five, in the field of joint investment:

A. Both sides confirm the importance of consolidating and developing existing investments in order to overcome all difficulties obstructing their way with the aim of giving an impetus to the development of cooperation in this area.

B. Both sides have decided to set up a joint investment establishment with headquarters in Tunis. This will have 100 million Tunisian dinars capital equally shared by the two countries, and the technical capabilities enabling it to set up specialist companies in various fields and to finance joint economic projects.

It was also agreed that among the programs of this establishment will be to study existing joint investments and to develop them in accordance with what it sees as suitable, including merging them. For this purpose a committee of the concerned bodies in the two countries will be entrusted with preparing the foundations for this establishment and completing its creation before the end of October 1983.

Six, in the field of communications:

Both sides recorded their satisfaction with the substantial progress in the field of communications and confirmed what was stated in the protocol signed by the two countries on 1 February 1982 and decided:

1. To work for the development of the transportation of travelers and goods between them by land, sea and air and the establishment of cooperation between the various transport companies in both countries.

2. To construct the Ra's Jadr-(Madnin) road with the signing of an agreement on the financing of this project before the end of October 1983, within the limits of the study presented by the Tunisian side, which is 16 million Tunisian dinars.

Seven, in the field of electricity:

Both sides agreed to implement the project for linking the two countries' electricity grids, and a financing agreement was signed in accordance with the protocol of the meeting on 2 June 1982.

Eight, in the field of housing, reconstruction and construction:

Both sides confirm the importance of consolidating and developing joint action and cooperation between the two countries and in particular:

A. The exchange of experience, expertise and studies.

B. The development of technical cooperation between the two countries in this field.

C. The participation of contracting companies in both countries in the implemention of housing, reconstruction and construction projects.

D. The signing of an executory agreement between the specialized bodies in the two countries to bring about the implementation of this cooperation.

Nine, in the field of manpower, vocational training, and social security:

The supreme committee expressed its satisfaction with the progress in the field of manpower and approved the two protocols of

the meetings dated 19 April 1982 and 24 March 1983, and confirmed the following:

1. To exchange information on manpower needs and the possibility of fulfilling them, giving priority to Tunisian workers to work in Libya.

2. To benefit from the available training possibilities in the industrial and vocational fields in both countries, to achieve the optimum benefit from human resources [word indistinct] the setting up of specialist courses for the qualification of officials in charge of vocational training centers in the two countries.

3. To review the social security agreement signed by the two countries on 6 June 1973 to accord with legislation introduced in the two countries since then.

Ten, in the field of agriculture:

Both sides agreed on the importance of [word indistinct] cooperation in agriculture to achieve security in food supplies and joint self-sufficiency, and to benefit from the two countries' experiences in the development of agriculture and from the expertise available to them in resisting soil erosion, modern irrigation methods, the development of animal wealth, making saplings available [words indistinct] subterranian.

Eleven, in the field of education:

Within the context of integration of various fields, and in consolidating cooperation in the field of education, and in accordance with the content of the two protocols dated 23 February 1983 and 2 March 1983 both sides confirm that they: 1. Will work to unify curricula and school books

2. Will combine some educational establishments in both countries

3. Will organize joint educational meetings of educators during the school year in the two countries

Twelve, in the field of youth.

Both sides confirmed the importance of the role of youth and sport in the achievement of further friendship between the two fraternal peoples, and confirmed the implementation of the content of the two protocols dated 19 June 1982 and 1 March 1983, and decided to organize meetings to bring together the youth of the two countries in various youth activities and joint sport meetings.

Thirteen, in the field of information and culture:

A. The supreme committee approved the content of the protocol signed in Tunis on 9 July 1983 and confirmed the need for the development of cooperation between the two countries' press, radio, television and news agencies.

B. In the field of culture, the supreme committee praised existing cooperation in joint publishing and especially the role played by the Arab Book House, and called on the cinema, publishing and distribution establishments to develop cooperation between them.

For the realization of further cultural integration the supreme committee decided the following:

1. To consolidate cooperation between the two countries [words indistinct] especially in books, the cinema and audiovisual equipment.

2. To create more integration between the concerned establishments and to set up more joint establishments.

3. To give special priority to the distribution of Libyan and Tunisian productions in both countries and to make efforts to distribute their productions abroad.

4. To encourage cultural cooperation between provinces in the Tunisian Republic and municipalities in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The details of these fields will be regulated in the program for cultural cooperation for the years 1983/84/85, to be signed separately.

Fourteen, foreign policy:

Guided by the agreement concluded in Tunis on 27 February 1982, the joint supreme committee stressed the need for direct contacts and to hold consultations between the competent officials of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Tunisian Republic Ministry for Foreign Affairs to study political developments in the Arab and Islamic worlds, the African Continent, the Mediterranean basin, and the international arena in an endeavor to coordinate the two fraternal countries' stances toward various issues and events; and in response to the aspirations of the two peoples to achieve economic integration between them within the framework of the Greater Arab Maghreb; and also to coordinate between them in all the fields in an attempt to attain the comprehensive unity of the Arab nation.

The supreme committee also stressed, in order to consolidate this spirit, the need to exchange political information in various fields and to achieve a higher degree of coordination between the two countries in various regional and international arenas, particularly within the Arab League and the OAU, the Islamic Conference Organization and the states of the nonaligned group.

From its desire to ensure that what has been agreed upon will be implemented quickly and correctly, the joint supreme committee has decided:

A. To form a follow-up joint committee — composed of secretaries of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, economy, light industry and planning from the Libyan Arab side, and of ministers of foreign affairs, national economy and planning from the Tunisian side — to undertake the task of following up the implementation of what has been agreed and to make preparations for meetings of the supreme committee at their scheduled time.

B. To form ministerial committees of secretaries and ministers specializing in the following fields to hold periodic meetings and present the results of their work to the follow-up committee. They are:

1. The committee for economic affairs to deal with planning, industry, trade, agriculture and investments affairs.

2. The committee for education, culture, information and youth.

3. The committee for manpower, vocational training and social security.

4. The committee for communications, electricity and constructions.

5. The committee for technical cooperation.

C. To intensify meetings and visits between officials and specialized technicians in various fields with the aim of establishing constructive cooperation and creating joint projects to achieve the desired integration.

The joint supreme committee notes its satisfaction with the relations that exist between the border areas, and underlines the need to promote these relations and provide the necessary means to fulfill their true task aimed at turning the border areas into bridges for meetings and contacts among brothers.

Sixteen, in conclusion the two sides agreed to hold the second meeting of the joint supreme committee in January 1984 in the Tunisian Republic.

[Dated] Done in the town of Tripoli on 10 Shawwal 1392 after the death of the prophet, corresponding to 20 July 1983.

[Signed] Jadallah 'Sziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee

For the Tunisian Republic, Mohamed Mzali, prime minister

Report on Mzali Speech

LD202244 Tripoli JANA in English 1835 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shawwal 10, July 20 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Mohammad Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister, has described the joint committee meeting between the Libyan General People's Committee and the Tunisian Cabinet as an historical step aimed at realising the objectives of the two people's, formost, their joint destiny.

Mr Mzali hailed in his speech the efforts exerted by the great Al Fatah revolution, led by Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi, in bringing about happiness and prosperity for the Libyan people. He added: "I would like to express my deep appreciation for the leader's speech in which he praised the Tunisian people's heroic struggle under the leadership of the great fighter, President Habib Bourguiba. The Tunisian people's struggle was a political one as much as a cultural one aimed at achieving independence and protecting the Arab and Islamic identity of the country. The struggle goals are taking different forms but, still, serve the interests of the Tunisian masses.

The Tunisian people's struggle which enjoyed the full backing of the masses was not aimed at limited political gains as it was the case of the bourgeoise parties struggle.

Again, I would like to greet the leader of the great Al Fatah revolution which successfully put and end to reaction rule, wrath and the exploitations of man.

The great Al Fatah revolution's intention is to build a new society, well integrated, and advocates Arab unity. This is what we believe in too.

Arab unity is a source of strength and emunity against dependency. It also bolster culture and creativeness.

Libya and Tunisia would benefit greatly and make substantial gains in building their joint future. Arab mentality is not less fertile. It is capable of creating things just like any other human on this earth.

He affirmed, "We, on this part of the Arab land in Libya and Tunisia and in addition to what groups the entire Arab nation, have additional bonds. We have familiar relations and share moral racial and geographic interelations which distinguish us more than others, because of our past history and, [passage indistinct] so as to establish real solidarity between the Arab nation's sons and daughters.

He said: "The existing cooperation between the two brotherly peoples is an advanced and big step along the path of unity, which must be final result of comprehensive and thorough endeavour, each step of which should be irreversable. This aspired for objective, i.e.: comprehensive Arab union, can be attained through integrated unionist programmes in the economic, educational, cultural and media spheres."

He called for a more positive way of utilising Arab resources in the interest of the masses and stressed that Jamahiriyah and Tunisia have the factors for strength and success in their joint work due to their common historical and cultural characteristics and joint struggle for freedom and for their common aims."

He added: "The starting point of this joint meeting was set during the revolution leader's visit to Tunisia in February 1982 and his meeting with President Habib Bourguiba."

He pointed out: "This committee has carried out intensive work over several months. This work could become an example to be followed, because it is serious and steps from self confidence and common destiny."

In conclusion, Premier Mzali said: "This meeting will be crowned with positive results in the interest of both brotherly peoples. We are making our own history and drawing a solid path for our generations to realize dignity and strength, in a world in which avarice, love of hegemony and the crushing of the weak have become rife."

Mzali Pleased With Visit

LD210226 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali has praised the giant achievements of the Great 1 September Revolution at the various levels. He expressed appreciation of the pro-unionist role played by Libya in the interests of the Arab nation and the one fate. He said during an interview with Libyan television this morning: We declare our admiration for the 1 September Revolution, its dimensions and clear vision since it has eliminated corruption, injustice and foreign bases and continues to work for the Libyan Arab people and the creation of a happy life for them.

Brother Mzali noted that hostile forces do not forgive this revolution its achievement of these gains. He confirmed that the Tunisian people stand by their brothers, the Libyan people, in their confrontation with all their enemies because we agree on the essentials and our fate is one. He said the Tunisian people will as in the past confront our enemies, the enemies of the Libyan people.

The Tunisian prime minister praised the speech of the brother leader of the revolution at the opening of the joint meeting of the Jamahiriyah General People's Committee and the Tunisian Council of Ministers yesterday. He said that it was a clear speech and that the concepts the brother leader had outlined, we translated into complete work characterized by a pro-unionist stand because we mean political unity, the unity of fate, economic integration and cooperation. This is what is required from us because our strength lies in our unity and we should work for this.

Brother Mohamed Mzali stressed the importance of the joint meeting of the General People's Committee and the Tunisian Council of Ministers. He said that it is a great work and a new step in solidarity, integration and rapprochement in the interst of all of us. The Tunisian prime minister said: I confirm that this pro-unionist action between Tunisia and the Jamahiriyah is a great historic achievement in the pro-unionist march of the Arab nation and what is required is further bilateral action of this kind. Brother Mzali expressed satisfaction at the results of this action and said: I am happy and satisfied with what we have done during this visit to implement the directives of President Habib Bourgiba and Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. On leaving the Jamaihiryah, I can only praise the good reception and the generosity accorded to us by the brothers, and the possibilities they made available to us, which contributed to the success of this great historic action.

Brother Mohamed Mzali and his delegation left Tripoli at 1600. They were officially seen off at Tripoli International Airport. Brother Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi led those who saw them off.

JANA: U.S. Policy on Chad Directed Against Libya

LD201853 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1645 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli 20 Jul (JANA) — The American Administration has revealed its intention to commit an aggression against the Libyan Arab people through the large-scale imperialist conspiracy it is planning in Chad where the United States yesterday officially became a party to the conflict. It has decided to send urgent military aid to the Hissein Habre clique as a prelude to the (?militarisation) of Chad and the carrying out of its aggression against Libya.

Western news agencies have reported statements by American officials from the U.S. State Department and the war department in which they affirm the intention to commit an aggression against Libya. AFP quotes one of these officials as saying at a special State Department meeting: We have decided to act secretly against Libya and to act so as to keep Hissein Habre as an ally.

AFP also quoted another official, who asked not to be named, as saying: We have decided to stand up against Libya because Libya, he claims, is acting to destabilize the region.

The statements made by the American officials from the State Department and the war department are fresh evidence of the aggressive line of the U.S. Administration against the Libyan Arab people, and of the fact that America is using the internal situation in Chad as a pretext for launching an aggression against Libya which has furnished every proof that it is a neutral side in the domestic conflict in Chad and which has officially asked the OAU to send a committee to Chad to ascertain that no Libyan is to be found there.

On its part, the OAU has taken the first step to prevent the internationalization of the conflict in Chad by urgently setting up a committee from the organisation to go to Chad, but the rebel clique in Ndjamena, in keeping with what has been planned and hatched, refused to receive this committee.

This has strengthened the position of the Jamahiriyah and of the OAU in general, and indicated that the parties involved in Chad on Habre's side have made preparations to launch an aggression in accordance with the details laid down by the U.S. Administration and with the scenario already prepared for such an agression against Libya.

SUDAN

Numayri Message Delivered to Iraqi President

EA202003 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The president of the republic, Ja'far Muhammad Namayri, has sent a message to the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn, concerning bilateral relations between the two countries. The message was delivered by Dr Baha' ad-Din Muhammad Idris, minister of the president's office, when he was received in Baghdad today by the Iraqi president.

The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY reported that President Saddam Husayn explained to the minister Iraq's stand toward issues raised in the Arab arena, headed by the Iranian-Iraqi war and developments being witnessed in the Palestinian arena.

Numayri Issues Decree on New Appointments

JN201808 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jul (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued a decree appointing Husayn Sadiq Muhammad Ahmad deputy minister for Cabinet affairs. He also issued a decree transferring 'Ali 'id Balulah from the Cabinet Secretariat to the Sudan Academy of Administrative Sciences; and Farah Hasan from the Civil Services Affairs Department to the Cabinet.

Directives Issued on New Radio, TV Stations

JN202052 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jul (SUNA) — During a meeting today with Muhammad Khujali Salihin, minister of national guidance and information, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri issued his directives to begin the Koran broadcasting station as of next August.

In a press statement, the minister said that the meeting dealt with the progress of work in broadcasting and television and means of linking programs with firm national values and deepening historical concepts and roots in the minds of the young. He said that discussion will begin on transmission on the second television channel and the inauguration of three new broadcasting stations during the republic's celebrations.

TUNISIA

Mzali Returns, Comments on Libyan Talks

LD201943 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this evening received at the Republican Palace Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, who returned to Munastir directly from Tripoli where he and the responsible Jamahiriyah officials presided over the meeting of the Tunisian-Libyan higher joint committee.

Following his meeting with the grand combatant, Mzali made a statement. He said:

[Begin Mzali recording] Immediately upon my return to the homeland, I had the honor of meeting with the grand combatant, President Habib Bourguiba and acquainted him with the results of my visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which was a brief one lasting for [number indistinct] hours.

I conveyed to the grand combatant the greetings and respects of his Brother Commander Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, of the leadership of the Libyan revolution and of the brother members of the General People's Committee. I affirmed that the Libyan brothers are determined to continue and expand cooperation with Tunisia. I have said this on several occasions and I am sure the viewers and listeners in Tunisia may still remember this.

However, what I wish to add here is that our cooperation with Libya is not mere slogans or wishes. It is a tangible and existing thing. In addition to what we agreed concerning the development of cooperation in education, information and social affairs, and in addition to the guarantees we secured in regard to the Tunisian workers in the Jamahiriyah — their rights, social security and so on — we agreed with the brother Libyans and signed the following:

1. In the field of trade exchange, we have concluded an agreement under which Libya will purchase 25,000 tons of oil to which 5,000 additional tons were added making a total of 30,000 tons of oil, and also the purchase of a large number of sheep and camels [passage indistinct].

Thus our talks combined work to clear relations and raise their level, and to win the battle of trust which is a long and continuous task, on the one hand, and work to give cooperation between the two fraternal countries a precise content, manifested, as I have already said, in economic, trade, and other common fields.

Thus our cooperation with sister Libya is like our cooperation with sister Algeria and with other brothers, a model for cooperation among brothers for the good of the countries, to bring peoples closer and thereby increase the strength of our Arab nation and its prosperity. All this will, in my opinion, serve the future generations. All this has been achieved thanks to the guidance and direction of the grand combatant, President Habib Bourguiba and Commander Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. [end recording]

Interior Minister Comments on Bonn Talks

PM200929 Tunis L'Action in French 14 Jul 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Mr Guiga Talks With West German Counterpart"]

[Excerpt] Bilateral relations between Tunisia and the FRG and the means and possibilities of strengthening cooperation between the countries' foreign ministries were the main topics of a conversation that Interior Minister Driss Guiga had late Tuesday morning in Bonn with his West German counterpart, Friedrich Zimmermann.

Following the conversation Mr Guiga told the press that he had "conducted with Mr Zimmermann a review of the principal international problems of the moment concerning world peace, including the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian issue, from its various angles."

Mr Guiga stressed to his West German counterpart: "The interest that Tunisia devotes to this issue, as well as to a just and lasting solution to the conflict."

The interior minister stressed that the frank and open exchange of viewpoints with Mr Zimmermann on matters of joint interest, on both the bilateral and the international levels, will not fail to impart a new thrust to relations of cooperation between the countries.

Discussing future prospects for cooperation between the interior ministries, Mr Guiga described them as "favorable," explaining

that this cooperation, established many years ago on a solid foundation and planned through 1984, will be strengthened.

"Mr Zimmermann confirmed to me the willingness of the federal government and the Bundestag in Bonn to pursue and strengthen cooperation with Tunisia beyond that date," he said, "which proves that the German Government has confidence in Tunisia's future."

KENYA

Moi Announces Dissolution of Parliament 22 Jul

EA201619 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Parliament will be dissolved with effect from Friday this week. The announcement was made by His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi when he addressed members of the Eknya Farmers Association [KFA] during the association's diamond jubilee celebrations at KFA headquarters in Nakuru today. The president announced yesterday that the nomination day for the forthcoming general election will be the 29th of next month.

The president noted with concern that many aspiring candidates have already spent a lot of money in preparation for the elections but cautioned them that it is not (?wise) to sell their personal property in order to enter the elections race. He further cautioned those who have resigned from their civil service jobs that they will not be allowed to return to their jobs if they lost in the elections.

Congratulating the KFA for its efforts to educate the farmers for the last 50 years, President Moi noted with satisfaction that the association has employed many young people in its various programs. He appealed to the association to continue with the same trend and even employ an extra 10 percent to help the government in its efforts to reduce unemployment in the country.

Saying that the association should not aim at making maximum profit, the president advised the association to strive to break even in all its operations while at the same time offering the best service to the farmers. He urged those farmers who have not yet joined the association to do so immediately so as to contribute to joint efforts of developing the country in the true spirit of harambee.

SOMALIA

President Receives Djibouti Foreign Minister

EA201237 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0450 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], received the Djibouti delegation led by Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah at the presidency last night. The minister and his delegation, who are currently visiting the SDR, presented a note and greetings from Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon to the president of the SDR. They discussed the strengthening of brotherly relations and good-neighborliness between the SDR and the Republic of Djibouti. President Siad Barre wished the delegation a happy stay and asked them to convey his greetings to the president, government, and people of Djibouti.

Ambassador in Jidda on Ethiopian Offensive

PM201053 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 18 Jul 83 p 1

[Sami al-Muhanna report: "Somali Ambassador Tells *'Ukaz*: Soviet-Ethiopian Plot To Inflame the Horn and Oust Barre"]

[Text] Jidda — Somali Ambassador to the Saudi Kingdom 'Abdallah Hajj 'Abd ar-Rahman has emphasized that the aim of the large-scale land and air offensive launched the day before yesterday by Ethiopia against Somalia is to inflame the Horn of Africa in the interest of Soviet ambitions in the area. In a statement to *'Ukaz* he urged the Arab states to support his country against this aggression, which is also meant to create problems in the Arab world. He urged the international community not to view this serious situation merely as a spectator. He further appealed to the OAU to take a positive stand against this aggression and to condemn the attack because its main duty is to serve just African causes.

The Somali ambassador said Ethiopia is trying to destabilize the region and interfere in Somalia's affairs with the aim of bringing down Siad Barre's regime. He affirmed that foreign planning was behind the Ethiopian attack.

He confirmed that his country repulsed the attack and frustrated Mengistu Haile Mariam's aggressive aims. He noted that the African states had expected Mengistu's attitude to change after he assumed the OAU chairmanship but, to their disappointment, the Ethiopian regime's aggressive intentions have been confirmed.

The Somali ambassador said his country expects new Ethiopian attacks but will firmly resist the aggression, which, he said, is coordinated with the Soviets, who want to strike at Somalia following its expulsion of the Soviet experts.

The Somali news agency announced the day before yesterday that Somali forces had succeeded in repulsing Ethiopian forces which had penetrated Somali territory 4-5 km noortheast of the capital, Mogadishu.

Opposition Forces Claim Capture of U.S. Equipment

EA210147 (Clandestine) Radio Haglan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] More reports have reached us from the battlefronts on the successful attack by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces, against loyalist forces of the Barre regime stationed at Mataban village and its outskirts in the central regions of Somalia.

The attack by the DFSS wing of the opposition forces of Somalia in the Ghel Ghel Gudut, Muduch, and Hiran regions states and confirms that the DFSS fighters captured and destroyed a very large quantity of the military hardware recently delivered by the

Reagan administration to the dictatorial regime of General Barre. The military equipment captured by the DFSS fighters from the loyalist forces of Gen Barre includes 120-mm field guns of U.S. make, APC's, troop carriers, automatic rifles, ammunition, and radio sets, all part of the military hardware recently delivered by the Reagan administration to Gen Barre.

Other reports reaching us from the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces say that the dead and wounded of Barre's loyalist troops exceeds the number we reported earlier. The report on the attack by the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces on Barre's loyalist troops stationed at Mataban on 16 July says that wounded soldiers are now being treated at schools, offices, and private dwellings in the central regions of Somalia after their number exceeded the capacity of the hospitals and health centers in the area.

Several units of the loyalist troops of Gen Barre fled into the bush after they were crushed by the gallant fighters of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces.

The reports coming from the Somali Nationalist Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces of Colonel (Abdullahi Haji Said) says that Captain (Ahmad Adan Hasan) defected to the SNM wing's base. Capt (Ahmad Adan Hasan) was formerly a gunner of Gen Barre's Air Force whose bases are in the northwest and (Togdher) regions.

CHAD

Further Coverage of Fighting in Northeast

Government Troops Attack Fada

AB201445 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 20 (AFP) — Troops of Chad President Hissein Habre's Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) have engaged a force of insurgents loyal to ousted leader Goukouni Oueddei in Fada, a small town in the far north-east of Chad. Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat described the fighting at Fada, 900 km (560 miles) from Ndjamena, as "low intensity."

Insurgent forces there consisted of a small garrison of Mr Goukouni's National Liberation Army (ANL) reinforced by other troops who had escaped to the north after successful FANT counter-attacks last week on Abeche, in the east, and Oum Chalouba, on the eastern road towards the north.

Chadian military sources had said at the weekend that the insurgents had pulled out of Fada. The only real escape route from Fada, which is a regional administrative centre, is west towards Ounianga Kebir, close to the mineral-rich Aozou Strip which has been occupied by Libya since 1973.

Even further west lies Faya-Largeau, which is still in the hands of Mr Goukouni's forces who captured it on June 24 at the start of their latest war on Mr Habre's regime.

A government attack on Fada would make sense in the scheme of Mr Habre's strategy of cleaning out all pockets of resistance in other parts of Chad before launching an assault on Faya. Moreover Fada has an airstrip that can be used by heavy air transports like the C-130 Hercules on loan from Zaire.

Foreign military observers now posted in Ndjamena today confirmed government claims still to be in control of Oum Chalouba. Mr Goukouni's deputy, former vice-president Abdelkader Kamougue, who was a colonel in the old regular Chad army, had claimed yesterday from Cotonou, Benin, that Oum Chalouba was held by the ANL.

Habre Returns to Front

AB210910 Paris AFP in English 0835 GMT 21 Jul 83

[By Christian Millet]

[Text] Ndjamena, July 21 (AFP) — Both sides in the Chadian civil war are now gearing up for what is expected to be the decisive battle, the struggle for the key oasis of Faya-Largeau, which the government of Hissein Habre lost more than a month ago to forces of Goukouni Oueddei.

There are virtually no indications when it might take place, but sources in Ndjamena said it could be in a week or so, but the decision rested with Mr. Habre. The president reportedly left late yesterday for Oum Chalouba, 325 kilometres (200 miles) southeast of Faya-Largeau. Earlier, his information minister, Soumaila Mahamat, said that Mr. Habre would be going back to the front "if the situation demanded." In any event he would not be going to Lagos for a meeting on Saturday of the Chad Basin Commission, grouping Chad, Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon, Mr. Mahamat said.

Mr. Habre's aides were giving nothing away, and his departure for the front does not necessarily mean an attack on Faya-Largeau is imminent. Mr. Habre could have been going merely to assess the situation.

Faya-Largeau, a vast palm grove more than 800 kilometres (500 miles) north of Ndjamena, is the capital of the vast Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti administrative region, which is as big as France. The battle for its recapture is expected to see the toughest fighting of the past month, in which Mr. Goukouni's forces swept southeast to take briefly the town of Abeche east of Ndjamena before being beaten back again after Mr. Habre personally took command of troops reinforced by new French equipment.

Mr. Goukouni's chief of staff, General Negue Ojogo, said the retreat of his forces was a "strategic withdrawal," and he promised that Mr. Habre's army would not be able to "do as it likes" at Faya-Largeau.

The town, in a depression at the eastern end of a palm forest some 80 kilometres (50 miles) long and surrounded by sand dunes and rocky outcrops, has a reasonably good outer defence perimeter. But under intense artillery fire these strong points were rapidly abandoned by the defenders last June 23. Now the Goukouni forces have mounted their guns there, and the government side will have to take its French-supplied armoured cars in close to knock them out.

GUNT Claims Habre Attacks on New Line Failed

AB210900 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] It will be recalled that following the strategic retreat of the ANL [National Liberation Army] from the town of Abeche, the antinational forces, supported by foreign forces of aggression and intervention, "triumphed" even before the battle and proclaimed their intention of marching on Faya-Largeau. What happened since then? Here is the truth which the enemy is trying to hide: After the capital of the Ouaddai District [as heard], aggressive foreign forces from Zaire and the other white and black mercenaries tried in vain during some fierce fighting to dislodge the revolutionary forces from the new tactical line established between Biltine and Oum Chalouba. The foreign aggressors failed woefully despite all the manpower and weapons at their disposal.

Strengthened in their new tactical base, the morale of the brave ANL soldiers is now high, and they are determined to continue their victorious march in order to extend their control over the entire Ouaddai District and the other regions of Chad by the grace of God. Neither the Zairian soldiers nor the French, American, Israeli, and Sudanese mercenaries can hinder the ANL's progress on the path toward the total liberation of the henceforth committed fatherland. That is the real situation, the

strict reality, now prevailing in the eastern part of the country. Let us therefore have confidence in the ANL.

More on Foreign Involvement in Conflict

Mahamat on U.S. Aid

AB201818 Paris AFP in French 1448 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 20 Jul (AFP) — Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said today that the military aid provided to Chad by the United States will not lead to an internationalization of the conflict "because the Soviet Union has been arming Libya and its local agents for sometime now." He added: "What is being called a Chadian conflict is, in fact, an act of aggression by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's Libya against Chad." He stressed that "we did not attack Libya or push it to accumulate arms."

Mahamat stated that "consequently, should the conflict take on an international dimension, the blame will fall upon Libya and the USSR, which is helping it fulfill its ambitions." He noted that "Libya and the USSR do, in fact, have the same interests."

The minister declared that American aid in the form of cross-country vehicles and food, which could include light arms and ammunition in the second consignment with a total value of $10 million, is "welcome support and a good political gesture."

Mahamat stressed that this aid is for Chad and not, as some observers have asserted, for Zaire. These observers believe that the American aid, or at least part of it, might be delivered to the Zairian contingent currently in Ndjamena.

Minister Comments on Libya

JN201826 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1718 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 20 Jul (SUNA) — The information minister and official spokesman of the Chadian Government has categorically denied all claims about the presence of mercenaries in Chad. He said: We have never said that there are mercenaries on our side.

Addressing journalists today, the minister denounced the allegations that mercenaries were involved in Chad and noted that this claim is intended to expose the country to the danger posed by Libya. The Chadian minister also announced that fighting is now taking place in Fada. He said: We believe that the determination of our forces we enable us to liberate more occupied territory. The minister described the fighting which began this morning as being relatively low-level.

Commenting on Al-Qadhdhafi's interview with the French magazine *Le Point*, the minister noted that Al-Qadhdhafi's statements regarding Chad represent his own ideas. He added that Al-Qadhdhafi's rejection of the border with Chad and his denial of the legitimacy of the government in Ndjamena reflect the Libyan leader's expansionist ambitions and his desire to undermine stability throughout Africa.

The Chadian minister said that Al-Qadhdhafi has reserved for himself the right to interfere and poke his nose into the affairs of all the African states. At the same time, he rejects the right of all states and governments that are recognized by their own peoples and by regional and international organizations to obtain outside aid. He added: The leader of the so-called Libyan revolution is motivated by madness.

The Chadian minister praised the military and food aid which the U.S. secretary of state said has been allocated for Chad. He said: The United States shares our view about the real danger which Al-Qadhdhafi poses to many African states. He added: The Chadian Government appreciates the American response to the appeal made by President Habre and its decision to give us all the assistance we need in our efforts to face the Libyan aggression. This assistance comes within the framework of safeguarding the freedom of our people against the aggressive tendencies represented by Libya. The United States has adopted correct stands since the beginning of this war, which was imposed on us by Al-Qadhdhafi.

The Chadian minister continued: We know from experience that Libya constitutes a continuing threat to Chad. We are determined to do everything in our power to face Al-Qadhdhafi, regardless of the sacrifices. We welcome any aid which will help us achieve this objective.

The Chadian minister said: The Soviets are the ones who give arms to Libya, and it is Libya which is attacking us. The responsibility for this war falls on Libya. We have not massed any forces or attacked anyone. The Chadian people were living in peace. The minister said that Al-Qadhdhafi, who dreams of establishing an empire such as the ones that existed in the Middle Ages, has built up a military arsenal and that the Soviets are helping him in his ambitions. He declared that we have the right to defend the existence of Chad as a state against any danger.

Replying to a question on the Soviet reaction to French and U.S. aid, the Chadian minister said: We were not surprised. The USSR pursues the same propaganda line against Chad as Al-Qadhdhafi, its ally to which it is bound by common interests.

Regarding diplomatic relations between Chad and the USSR, the minister explained that Chad is represented in Moscow, but that the USSR Embassy in Ndjamena has not been open since the war.

Envoy on Mercenaries' Use

AB201846 Paris AFP in French 1520 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, 20 July (AFP) — Allam-mi Ahmad, Chadian charge d'affaires in Paris, today denied on behalf of his government certain allegations that "Israeli mercenaries and soldiers are fighting on the side of President Hissein Habre's Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT]."

According to a communique released by the Chadian Embassy in Paris, "the few foreign volunteers who have long been devoted

to the cause of preserving Chad cannot be compared to the thousands in the Islamic Legion who are engaged in the fight on the side of Goukouni, the former Chadian president."

According to recent information from Ndjamena, mercenaries have been fighting for Mr Habre's forces. The AFP special correspondent also reported last Monday that he had noted the arrival of 20 mercenaries in the Chadian capital on 10 July and 15 July. The mercenaries, of different nationalities, were said to have been recruited by the Chadian Government.

In addition, the Chadian communique asserted that "the information relating to an Israeli presence in Chad constitutes an insult to the people and government of Chad, who respect the resolutions of international institutions, particularly the OAU, on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO."

Mr Mahamat Nour, minister of foreign affairs of Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT, asserted in Algiers on Sunday that the town of Abeche in eastern Chad was occupied by armored tanks from Sudan on 10 July, following the withdrawal of the GUNT troops. According to Mr Nour, the occupants of these tanks were of Sudanese, Egyptians, and Israelis.

Bardai on French Activity

AB210935 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] According to our permanent correspondent in Ndjamena, the specter of the National Liberation Army marching on the capital is making the French and American imperialists tremble. Our correspondent has informed us that French interventionist troops are stationed on the road to Cameroon. The noisy activity now going on in Kousseri under the guise of humanitarian operations cannot deceive anyone!

The French Ministry of Defense has just announced that some French paratroopers have been stationed near Kousseri and are ready to proceed with the evacuation of their compatriots in Ndjamena, while everyone knows that the French nationals have already been evacuated from the city.

GUNT's Kamougue Interviewed on Reconciliation

AB201115 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Brother Abdelkader Kamougue, the vice president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], was received in audience this morning by President Mathieu Kerekou. Following the audience, Mr Kamougue told reporter Sylvestre Zouemahon that he conveyed a message to the head of state from the president of the GUNT, Goukouni Oueddei.

[Begin recording] [Kamougue] I would like to take advantage of the opportunity which you have afforded me to convey the greetings of the revolutionary people of Chad, and, in particular, of their president, Goukouni Oueddei, to the brotherly people of Benin, to their party, and to their government. I have just been received by my great comrade, President Mathieu Kerekou, to whom I conveyed a message from his friend and brother, Comrade Goukouni Oueddei. The message deals with the situation currently prevailing in Chad. You are no doubt aware that the Chadian people are the victims of imperialist aggression which has its source most especially in France and in the United States. Given the unchanging position of the Beninese people and their leaders, we felt it was necessary to supply the president with such information as may be necessary for him to assess the situation in Chad for himself.

[Zouemahon] How are things in Chad now?

[Kamougue] Contrary to reports carried by the reactionary media, the military situation has stabilized, due to the new dimension the war has assumed since the battle for Abeche. Our troops were of the opinion that our supplies and materiel had to be repaired and readjusted — this is why we conducted an orderly pullout — as a prelude to the launching of another counteroffensive. Contrary to the allegations of the reactionaries in Ndjamena, we are still in control of Fada and are still present in the areas near Oum Chalouba and Kalait. We will continue to carry out our mission until we launch the major offensive — something which will take place when our materiel and logistical support (?equipment are ready).

[Zouemahon] (?According to) Hissein Habre, his troops are presently mopping up the region of Fada prior to opening their attack on Faya-Largeau. What do you think about this?

[Kamougue] You know, Hissein Habre and his entire clique have (?chosen to resort to lies). I do not know what school they went to, but we have heard of the measures that they have taken to misinform and misguide public opinion. The situation is different at the front. To speak of mopping-up operations around Fada...we are still in Fada. We have been carrying out harassment operations against Oum Chalouba and Kalait in order to maintain military contact with the gangs in the service of international imperialism and will launch the decisive offensive. We trust our troops, whose determination is already proven. So, contrary to the allegations of the reactionary press, we believe that the situation remains stable, and we can still capitalize on the determination of our men.

[Zouemahon] For several days now, the two sides have been speaking of reconciliation. Do you think any reconciliation is possible?

[Kamougue] As you have noticed, Hissein Habre has already laid down a number of conditions which are not likely to promote such a reconciliation. In any case, we have nothing to negotiate with Hissein Habre. As a cosignatory of the Lagos accords, Hissein Habre remains a rebel for us, because he led an uprising against a government in which he was the defense minister. From past experience, since Tombalbaye, Malloum, Goukouni and myself, we know that no agreement with Hissein Habre can promote peace in Chad.

So, as far as we are concerned, we know that we will have to promote reconciliation among all the sons and daughters of Chad following the liberation struggle. This reconciliation, however,

will not be achieved under any condition because we will have to remove the gangrene from (?our midst) — that is, Hissein Habre — so that peace may be restored in Chad. Therefore, we believe that we will be able to hold peace negotiations, not with Hissein Habre as such, but with a certain number of Chadians.

[Zouemahon] Do you mean that it is no longer possible to achieve reconciliation and that peace will be restored to the Chadian people only by way of the armed struggle?

[Kamougue] It is possible to achieve reconciliation, but I stress that there can be no reconciliation with Hissein Habre. Reconciliation among the people of Chad can be achieved. Our liberation struggle is aimed at restoring freedom and independence to the Chadian people, even if they must continue to live in misery. We prefer this freedom to any opulence which, in fact, cannot ensure the liberation of our people. This is why we say that our liberation struggle will continue even though we uphold the (?idea) of reconciliation.

[Zouemahon] What countries did you visit before coming to the People's Republic of Benin? Which ones do you still plan to visit? Tell us about the talks you held with the authorities in the various countries you visited.

[Kamougue] Well, I have just come from Brazzaville, where I was received by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the president of the People's Republic of Congo. I briefed him on the situation in Chad, just as I did with the great comrade, Mathieu Kerekou. I will later visit Lagos, Nigeria, a neighboring country, whose authorities we will also provide with the information that will allow them to assess the situation. Then we will go to (?Yaounde).

[Zouemahon] Can you tell us about the morale of the GUNT troops?

[Kamougue] The morale among the GUNT troops is at its highest point. I say this because I was at the battlefront where I (?inspected) all the troops (?before) the offensive against Faya-Largeau. Later, I was among the first to set foot in Faya, where I also had the opportunity to speak with them. Their morale is at its peak.

[Zouemahon] The People's Republic of Benin, our country, has just appealed for peace in Chad. What do you think about this?

[Kamougue] All Chadians are longing for peace in the country. We appreciate Benin's appeal. As I said earlier, such a peace must be achieved without the participation of a certain number of persons who have not worked to promote it and who are now serving foreign interests. We absolutely need peace — not fictitious, but real peace. We will, therefore, have the courage to overcome our obstacles and difficulties in order to [words indistinct] with African countries, including those whose stand is at variance with our own. The Chadian people want to live peacefully in their country.

[Zouemahon] If the fighting continues, will the GUNT, which has not yet appealed to its friends, do so? Do you think its friends will respond favorably?

[Kamougue] At present, we do not yet feel the need to appeal to our friends. We rely on the determination of our troops. What we want is the necessary logistical support. With respect to human potential, we have enough men. But if the French and U.S. imperialists should increase their assistance [words indistinct]. We know that France has sent mercenaries to Chad. The so-called civilian technicians are actually military personnel on active duty who have been taken from Bordeaux, the Third Regiment. [Words indistinct] even though the mercenaries recruited for Hissein Habre are described as civilians, we cannot be taken in. Right now we have placed our trust in the determination of our troops. We appeal to our friends for increased logistical assistance. As far as the need for (?men) from friendly countries is concerned, we will appeal to our friends when the time comes. But we have not done so yet. [end recording]

ZAIRE

Belgium's Tindemans Discusses Exiles, Chad

AB201755 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The Belgian minister of external affairs is in Kinshasa and has already been in the country for a day. In fact, Mr Leo Tindemans arrived here yesterday morning at 0835 at the head of a 15-member delegation of experts. [Words indistinct] Secretary of State for International Cooperation citizen Lengema Dulia. Mr Tindemans was met upon arrival at Kinshasa airport by State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation citizen Kamanda wa Kamanda, accompanied by the Zairian ambassador to Belgium, citizen Bombako, and by Roving Ambassador Mobutu Li Wa.

Before leaving the airport, the Belgian external affairs minister explained the aim of his visit to our correspondent, Magungu wa Tsikala.

[Begin recording] [Tindemans] The main reason for my visit is to attend the meeting of the Joint Belgian-Zairian High Commission, which is taking place in Kinshasa. I will recall that this joint high commission was created following a proposal I made during my visit to Kinshasa in 1975 with the then prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Mr van den Klaus, and the minister of finance, Mr de Claret. This, therefore, is the first reason for my current visit to Kinshasa. It will obviously give me an opportunity to meet with Zairian authorities to discuss relations between Belgium and Zaire. It will also be a good opportunity for me to visit the Kinshasa International Trade Fair, and to evaluate the measures being implemented by the Executive Council to develop industry and to attract industrialists from all over the world in order to show them the progess which Zaire has made.

I will also have a chance to visit the interior of the country — this will provide me with yet another perspective on Zaire's development [words indistinct]. I must express my joy at being in the Zairian capital once again. My first visit was in 1975. I am happy to return here and I am therefore expressing my joy and gratitude for the hospitality with which I have been received in Kinshasa.

[Magungu] Here is a [word indistinct] question: The founding chairman recently pardoned some of our country's political exiles. Your country is among those which gave asylum to these exiles, despite the good state of our bilateral relations. What measures will be taken by your authorities to repatriate these refugees?

[Tindemans] Belgium has a liberal tradition of hospitality. If you read my country's history you will see that Belgium has always given refuge to those who have wanted to live there, including men who have had a few political difficulties in their own countries. They very often spent some time in Belgium — Victor Hugo in the 19th century, for example, or Karl Marx, again in the 19th century, lived in Belgium, in Brussels. It was a government to which I did not belong — I am not criticizing, only noting the fact — that approved in 1980, in Parliament, a law giving extra guarantees to political refugees residing in Belgium.

But this being said, let us also take the expansion of international terrorism into account, in particular the assassination of a Turkish diplomat in Brussels. The Belgian Government launched an appeal last week to all those who benefit from Belgian hospitality and who reside there within the framework of this very liberal law not to do anything that could harm my country's diplomatic relations. I can give you the text of this appeal if you want. It is a solemn appeal to all those living in Belgium, that is, foreigners, who are therefore being asked not to abuse their right to stay in Belgium.

This being said and concerning the amnesty, we know officially that some well-known people have accepted the proposal made by the founding chairman. In fact, I think it is an achievement; it is something which should be a source of satisfaction. I think the response of certain political refugees and of certain opponents was positive.

[Magungu] Mr Minister, here is another question concerning Africa: The Chadian problem has divided the world's principal powers and is likely to become strategic. Zaire has already done what it can, what it could do, but we would like to know, as briefly as possible, your government's view on this issue.

[Tindemans] In an announcement just published on our African policy, my government asks and insists that Africans find solutions to their own problems. Therefore, we are relying on the OAU to solve this sort of conflict in Africa and I believe that Europeans, a country like Belgium, must not intervene in a conflict of this nature. Concerning Zaire's stand, it is an act by (?a brother African country).

[Magungu] The last question, Mr Minister, deals with the recent UNCTAD meeting which has just ended in Belgrade. What is Belguim's exact stand toward its African partners?

[Tindemans] I went to Belgrade myself and was well received there. In addition, several African delegates came to congratulate me in Belgrade. Our stand was therefore an advanced one, a progressive one. Alas, I noticed that the Western world in general, even the 10 EEC members, did not always share our opinion. In conclusion, we were as disappointed as you were by the few results obtained at that meeting. But, on the other hand, all is not lost. Promises have been made and, in my opinion, the discussion will continue at the United Nations in September. We will meet again at the United Nations within the normal framework to examine the issue and it is certain that the discussion will be continued there. [end recording]

NIGERIA

President Vetoes Amendment on Elections

AB201638 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos, July 20 (AFP) — Nigerian President Shehu Shagari has used his executive veto for the first time in four years in office to throw out a parliamentary amendment stipulating that votes in next month's general elections should be counted on the spot at polling stations.

The amendment, which would also have affected the running of state-owned media immediately before and after the elections, was passed by the two houses of the National Assembly in April and May.

In a letter to the National Assembly Tuesday, Mr Shagari said some sections of the amendment were inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution he had sworn to uphold and protect.

This included the stipulation that votes should be counted at polling booths rather than at counting centers as had happened in the last elections, in 1979.

Under the Constitution introduced in 1979 when Nigeria returned to civilian rule after 13 years of military government the country has general elections every four years, which are spread over more than one month and cover five polls — the presidency, Senate, House of Representatives, governors of the 19 states and the state assemblies.

The president objected to the amendment on a number of grounds, including a constitutional provision that "unequivocally and in mandatory terms" vested responsibility for elections in the Federal Electoral Commission (Fedeco).

Mr Shagari said the amendment "sought to share that responsibility with the Fedeco, both in fact and substance, unconstitutionally".

With the veto coming barely 20 days to Nigeria's presidential and general elections, it is unlikely that the National Assembly — now on long recess until September — would reconvene to exercise its legislative powers by which a vetoed bill could be passed with two-thirds majority.

NPP Reaction to Veto

AB210730 Lagos NAN in English 1800 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos, July 20 (NAN) — The NPP [Nigerian People's Party] today expressed disappointment over the vetoing of the Electoral Amendment Act 1983 by President Shagari.

In a statement, the national chairman of the party, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya, said that the news that President Shagari had vetoed the electoral act "has confirmed the speculation by many people that given a second term in office, he will produce the [words indistinct] mini-directator [as received] of Nigeria."

Chief Ogunsanya claimed that the president wanted the electoral act amended to suit "his personal taste and appetite."

He added that the president's action "showed that the NPN had abandoned the rule of law."

The NPP chairman called on Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] to ensure that votes were counted at polling booths.

President Shagari said in a letter to the National Assembly yesterday that he was withholding assent to the electoral amendment act of 1983 because "some sections of the amendment bill are inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution which I have sworn to uphold and protect."

Bendel Police Arrest 35 'Political Thugs'

AB210940 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The police in Benin, Bendel State, say they have arrested 35 persons, including 6 women, suspected to be political thugs undergoing paramilitary training. The state deputy commissioner of police, Mr Amos (Dangar), said in a statement that the suspects were being trained by a retired lieutenant colonel as a counterforce against the law enforcement agents during the forthcoming elections. Mr (Dangar) also said that (?swords), knives, some uniforms, and shoes were among the items recovered from the suspects' training ground near plot 146, Third Avenue, Benin city.

Trade Agreement With GDR Signed in Lagos

AB201030 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The second trade agreement between Nigeria and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Lagos yesterday. The first agreement, which was signed in 1972, expired in 1978 but was extended for another 2 years.

The minister of national planning, Mrs Ebun Oyagbola, signed the agreement on behalf of the Nigerian Government, while the minister for construction of machine tools and processing machinery of the German Democratic Republic, Dr Rudi Georgi, initialled for his country.

Mrs Oyagbola stated at the signing ceremony that there was a need to correct the current trade imbalance between the two countries, adding there were some Nigerian (?students) studying marketing in the German Democratic Republic. The minister pointed out that (?it was time) for the German Democratic Republic to buy oil from Nigeria, and expressed the hope that the German minister would take the opportunity on this visit to finalize arrangements on the proposal. Mrs Oyagbola remarked that with the commissioning of the Ajaokuta steel complex, there were many other (?industrial) projects that the German Democratic Republic could actively participate in.

In his response, Dr Georgi stated that the agreement represented the contractual basis for the development of trade relations between the two countries. He gave the assurance that the GDR would support the implementation of the fourth national development plan.

GDR Assistance Requested

AB202028 Paris AFP in French 1848 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos, 20 Jul (AFP) — Nigerian Minister for Steel Development Malam Ali Makele on Monday requested the GDR' assistance in setting up four industrial plants for the production of steel, allied steel, special and laminated steel, and aluminium, it was learned in Lagos today.

This request was made at a meeting between Malam Makele and the GDR minister for construction of machine tools and processing machinery, Dr Rudi Georgi, who is on a visit to Nigeria.

Nigeria expressed satisfaction with the quality of the equipment supplied to the Ajaokuta steel plant by the GDR.

Malam Makele also requested the GDR to set up a staff exchange program between the two countries to enable a transfer of technology.

For his part, Mr Georgi assured Nigeria of his country's assistance in setting up these industrial plants.

He also expressed the desire to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the field of medical and paramedical assistance, in particular the training of nurses.

SENEGAL

Diouf Briefs Cabinet on Upcoming U.S. Visit

AB200840 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The head of state, President Abdou Diouf, presided over the weekly Cabinet meeting this afternoon after receiving several personalities in audience.

The head of state briefed the Cabinet on the various audiences he granted to special envoys with personal messages from heads of state of friendly countries that maintain fruitful and friendly relations with Senegal. The head of state briefed the Cabinet on the audience he granted to the foreign minister of Guinea-Bissau, who bore a personal message from President Jao Bernado Vieira; the Chadian delegation led by the minister of finance with a personal message from President Hissein Habre; the Zarian delegation led by the state commissioner for transport and communications, who delivered a personal message from President Mobutu Sese Seko; the minister of foreign affairs of the United Republic of Cameroon sent by President Paul Biya to deliver a personal message; a delegation comprising the Ethiopian foreign minister and the acting secretary general of the OAU, who delivered a personal message from President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian head of state and current chairman of the OAU; the Malian foreign minister, a special envoy of President Moussa Traore; and finally, the deputy foreign minister of Japan, who made an official working visit to Senegal.

In addition, the head of state briefed the Cabinet on the audience he granted to an administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, Mr (Peterson Forson), within the framework of the fruitful cooperation established between this institution and Senegal.

The head of state also informed the Cabinet of his forthcoming official working visit to the United States 9-11 August at the invitation of His Excellency Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America. President Diouf will be accompanied on this visit by the minister of state for foreign affairs, the minister of economy and finance, and the minister of plan and cooperation.

ANGOLA

Tanzanian Defense Minister Continues Visit

AB201200 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] In continuation of his 5-day official visit to Angola, Tanzanian Defense Minister Muhiddin Kimario, who arrived in Luanda on Monday, is expected to visit Huila Province today.

Yesterday, Mr Kimario and the members of his delegation were guests of honor hosted by Angolan Minister of Defense Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale. Earlier they visited the facilities of the Major (Ekodo Milia) Military Academy. The Tanzanian minister of defense also laid a wreath on the tomb of the immortal leader of Angola's revolution, the beloved late President Agostinho Neto. Also yesterday official talks between the delegation of the two countries led by their respective defense ministers began in Luanda. The Tanzanian defense minister is expected to leave Luanda next Saturday.

LESOTHO

Police Reportedly Detain Opposition Party Leader

MB201943 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The leader of the Lesotho opposition party, Mr Charles Mofeli, said in a statement released today that a leading member of his party, the United Democratic Party, was detained by the Lesotho security police this week. He said Mr (Sello Lelosa) was detained, and the party's offices were searched by the police, and some of the documents were taken away.

MOZAMBIQUE

Romanian President Concludes Official Visit

MB201125 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, concluded his friendly, official visit to Mozambique this morning. The supreme leader of the Romanian revolution was seen off at the airport by President Samora Machel, party and government officials, as well as members of the diplomatic corps. Hundreds of people flocked to the airport to see off the distinguished visitor, and a number of groups presented cultural dances.

Machel Chairs Council of Ministers Meeting

MB201440 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] A further ordinary session of the Council of Ministers began in Maputo this morning under the chairmanship of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the republic. A source linked to the meeting reported that the first part of the session dealt with the analysis of the reorganization of the state apparatus with the view to implementing the decisions adopted by the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress. The session continues this afternoon with the discussion of the other points of the agenda.

Communique Issued

MB201841 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Council of Ministers communique issued in Maputo on 20 July]

[Text] The Council of Ministers met today, 20 July 1983, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the republic. This ordinary session was attended by all members of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, members of the Central Committee Secretariat, members of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and all secretaries of state.

Opening the session, his excellency the president of the republic hailed the ministers, deputy minister, and secretaries of state who have recently been appointed in the framework of the government reshuffle which followed the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress.

The session analyzed the areas of responsibility and the necessary means of liaison among the various sectors that have recently been created.

The Council of Ministers outlined measures for the running of the government, defined priority actions to be carried out, and prepared a program of action for the implementation of the fourth congress decisions.

During its session the Council of Ministers stressed the need to approve, within a specific period of time, the structures of ministries and secretariats of state, and to approve new rules for civil servants in order to equip the state apparatus for the fulfillment of tasks of its responsibility.

Based on the judgment of experience acquired since independence, the Council of Ministers determined the creation of laws to govern economic activity as means of assuring the viability and efficiency of production units.

NAMIBIA

Party Leaders Comment on Planned State Council

MB210815 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The leader of the National Party of South- West Africa, Mr Kosie Pretorius, says the people of the territory will have to look for an adaptation of the idea of independence with a view to a constitutional solution. In a radio program in which the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, and the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] in South-West Africa, Mr Sarel Bekker, also took part, Mr Pretorius said there were two irreconcilable patterns of thought

in South-West Africa. He said consensus on a constitution was impossible because one group of people favored a unitary state in which the majority vote would hold power, while the other group advocated a dispensation in which the rights of minority groups would be protected.

Mr Pretorius indicated that his party did not support the idea of a council of state because the party would not allow itself to be subjugated by a majority vote. He believed that a constitutional dispensation had to be obtained through consensus, and that the various population groups and not the political parties, should have the final say. He said the National Party still stood by the principles of the Turnhalle conference.

Mr Mudge said consensus on a future constitutional dispensation for South-West Africa would never be possible. The council of state, however, afforded the various groups the opportunity to discuss the matter, and created an opportunity for the administrator general to hear their views and convey them to the South African Government. Mr Mudge said he believed the political parties in the territory were representative of the various groups, but if all did not participate in the council of state, it could not succeed. He said the final decision on a constitution would, however, not rest with the council of state.

Mr Bekker said the HNP saw the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission as the best plan for South-West Africa. He said there were vast differences between the various population groups, and each group should have the right to self determination. Mr Bekker said an outside authority should never decide on the constitutional future of the territory.

Our Windhoek representative reports that the executive of the National Party met until late last night to take a decision on whether or not to participate in the council of state. He says the party will probably release a statement on the matter in the course of this morning.

Meanwhile, France has rejected the proposed council of state. A statement issued in Paris by the French Foreign Ministry says France considers any unilateral measure taken by the South African Government, concerning the electoral process or the transfer of power in South-West Africa, as having no part in the UN plan for the independence of the territory. It therefore considered the proposal to be null and void. France is one of the five Western nations that have led the UN negotiations on independence for South-West Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

Soweto Leader's Son Flees to Botswana

MB201917 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The son of a black political leader from Soweto has fled from South Africa to Botswana, where he has applied for asylum. News agencies report that Mr Karabo Motlana, son of Mr Nthato Motlana, failed to appear in court on May 26 to answer charges of furthering the aims of the ANC terrorist organization and for possessing banned literature. A warrant for his arrest has since been issued. His father, chairman of the Committee of Ten in Soweto, said he advised his son to stand trial rather than flee. He said young people thought there was no justice in South Africa and, therefore, preferred to leave.

ZAMBIA

Romanian President Arrives for 2-Day Visit

MB201016 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has arrived in the country for a 2-day official visit to Zambia. President Ceausescu was met at the Lusaka International Airport by President Kaunda and other top party and government officials.

Official Talks Held

MB201855 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Visiting Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has said without an equitable distribution of wealth there can be no world peace, and President Kaunda has described the Romanian leader as a good bridge builder and urged him to continue with this well-known crusade for world peace. The two leaders were speaking at State House today at the official start of talks between the two countries.

Mr Ceausescu said that peace is the fundamental question facing mankind today and everything must be done to eradicate the current complex situation that has given rise to world tension and the worsening economic situation. He said that without changing the present economic order it is impossible to achieve world peace because the causes are interrelated. He said Zambia and Romania have managed to establish lasting relations because they hold similar views on many international issues.

In his welcoming remarks President Kaunda noted that mankind is living in divided world badly in need of a bridge builder and said Zambia considers Mr Ceausescu such a builder. Dr Kaunda said nothing can be more important than working for peace and though the Romanian president has already done a lot in the quest for peace, Zambia would like to urge him to do even more.

Communique Issued on Congolese President's Visit

MB201708 Lusaka Zambia Daily Mail in English 11 Jul 83 p 1

[By *Mail* reporter]

[Excerpt] President Kaunda and Colonel Denis Sassou- Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo, have called for an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from a number of sovereign states throughout the world.

In a joint communique signed by the two leaders at State House yesterday at the end of Col. Sassou-Nguesso's four-day state visit

to Zambia, they said people should have full rights to self-determination and free from any kind of foreign interference.

After expressing concern about the continuing arms race which threatens world peace, they agreed that the crisis situations in the world should be solved peacefully and reiterated the Non-Aligned Movement's policy, which includes the withdrawal of foreign troops.

The two presidents also expressed their deep concern over the protracted Namibian independence dispute and they rejected the linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and the independence of Namibia.

The communique said: "The two presidents condemned the increasing acts of political, military and economic aggression by the South African regime against frontline states in southern Africa and reiterated that such acts are a threat to regional and international peace.

"In reviewing the prevailing situation in southern Africa, the two presidents expressed their outright condemnation of apartheid, in all its forms and manifestations and stressed their determination to work jointly for its eradication," the communique added.

They also condemned the racist policies of the Pretoria regime and oppression and discrimination against the majority of the population of South Africa.

While expressing their solidarity with and support for the struggling masses in South Africa, they criticised racist policies, oppression and the regime's plan to perpetuate its existence through a policy of massive displacements of population through Bantustans.

On the already sound bilateral relations, the two presidents explored other means of consolidating, expanding and further strengthening the scope of their co-operation in order to encourage and promote the development of the two countries in various fields.

In this connection, the presidents signed an agreement for the general co-operation establishing a Joint Permanent Commission of co-operation between their two countries embracing various spheres of bilateral co-operation.

The two sides also signed a protocol of co-operation bwtween the United National Independence Party (UNIP) and the Congolese Workers Party to further strengthen the bilateral co-operation through the exchange of delegations, party cadres, mass organisation and publicity.

The presidents also reviewed the recommendations made since 1970 at official level and directed the two designated airlines to hold preliminary meetings with a view to undertake a joint study on the availability of traffic between Lusaka and Brazzaville before concluding an air service agreement between the two countries.

On the situation in Chad, the two leaders reaffirmed what they described as "the right for the brotherly people of this country to live in peace and security so that they can exert all their energy towards socio-economic development."

They called upon the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to take necessary measures to ensure that the military and political tendencies are rapidly realised through negotiations for national reconciliation "in order to achieve unity in that country."

The communique also said the two presidents held very useful and detailed talks covering a wide range of subjects on the promotion of bilateral co-operation and also on the current international situation.

Winding up his state visit to Zambia, Col. Sassou- Nguesso invited President Kaunda to pay a state visit to the People's Republic of Congo.

President accepted the invitation but the date of the visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

ZIMBABWE

ZAPU, RF MP's Join To Oppose Emergency Act

MB201656 Harare The Herald in English 14 Jul 83 pp 1,5

[Text] ZAPU and Republican Front MP's joined forces yesterday, refusing to support any further extension of the state of emergency.

Cde Josiah Chinamano (ZAPU, Mach, west) said although he was behind the idea of a government of national unity, he would not support the renewal of the powers because they were being misused.

He cited the detention of three ZAPU MP's, Vote Moyo, Sydney Malunga and Tenjiwe Lesabe, as incidences when the powers had been abused.

Cde Chanamano also said he had evidence of acts of torture of innocent civilians by government forces in some parts of Matabeleland.

Cde Sydney Malunga (ZAPU, Mat, north) told the assembly that while there was nothing wrong in principle with the state of emergency, lately it was being used as an "instrument to victimise" other parties — particularly ZAPU.

If allowed to pass, he said, the state of emergency would give a "long arm" to the Ministry of Home Affairs and other ministries to do as they wished.

But the independent member for Kopjie, Mr Dennis Divaris, said it was a fact that Zimbabwe faced both an external and internal threat to its peace and sovereignty.

"For that reason," I consider it very very serious and I think on balance we have to go with it. As true Zimbabweans we must stand for law and order in the country, so we have to vote for it," he said.

Mr Divaris said the house should be given the correct position on the security situation in the country, adding that the emergency powers should not be used for all and sundry purposes by various government ministries.

The Ministry of Home Affairs should review the freeze on firearms to enable people to arm themselves against dissidents, he said.

RF leader Ian Smith, who was called by Cde Ushewolunze an "old stupid fool, old enough to sit down," said he saw no plausible reason to extend the emergency powers when there was the Law and Order Maintenance Act which was sufficient to deal with the problems that the country was facing. "That will only help the government to abuse its powers."

The deputy minister of national supplies, Cde Moses Mvenge, in support of the extension, accused ZAPU of "shivering like chickens" now that the call was from a democratically elected government but had withstood it for 15 years during the times of Smith.

ZAPU's cry, he said, was that the extension was meant to wipe out that party. "If ZAPU is strong why should they fear?"

Refusal by that party's leadership to denounce dissidents would not suppress the truth "that ZAPU condones dissidents."

Cde Mark Dube, the deputy minister of lands, resettlement and rural development, said ZAPU was opposed to the extension because the party was "no longer part and parcel of us."

"What they want they will get. It is there and they will get it."